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UN authorizes use of force to restore Haitian president

UNITED NATIONS - The Security Council yesterday authorized the use of force in Haiti, clearing the way for a US-led invasion to restore ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power.

The resolution, sponsored by the United States, Argentina, Canada and France, was adopted by a vote of 12-0. Brazil and China abstained.

But key Latin American states not on the council - Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela and Cuba - spoke strongly against an invasion before the vote. Argentina and the ousted Haiti government were the only regional states supporting the measure.

The resolution, which gives no timetable for the possible use of force, "authorizes member states to form a multinational force under unified command and control and... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership."

It also calls for the deployment of a 6,000-member UN force after any invasion to train the Haitian military and police.

US Ambassador Madeleine Albright said the council's message to the Haitian military was that "you can depart voluntarily and soon, or you can depart involuntarily and soon. The sun is setting on your ruthless ambition."

Albright said the United States

is prepared to organize and lead an invasion force. "We seek - and anticipate - that others will join," she said, but gave no specifics.

"We hope that the current military leaders will depart voluntarily and that the military force will not be opposed. But this resolution authorizes action whether or not our hopes are realized," she said.

Asked about the vote, a White House official said on condition of anonymity: "We're pleased that the international community is unified in efforts to restore democracy to Haiti."

Aristide cleared the way for a vote by sending a letter Friday calling for "swift and decisive action" against the military leaders who overthrew him in a September 1991 coup.

As Haiti's first democratically elected leader, he was overthrown by the military after seven months in office. The UN has repeatedly asked coup leaders, headed by General Raoul Cedras, to step down and leave the country.

Aristide sent another letter to the council late Saturday, saying he hoped the resolution would be adopted because it "provides an appropriate framework for the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement."

The Governors Island accords, signed in New York a year ago, called for the restoration of democracy, the return of Aristide to office and the resignation of the coup leaders. The military has ignored the accord.

The Security Council a year ago imposed a fuel embargo on Haiti and then in May clamped full trade sanctions on the Caribbean states. These have had a devastating impact on the impoverished nation.

News agencies

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Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak chat at the beginning of their meeting yesterday in Tabat.

Mubarak: No peace with Syria without full Golan pullout

SYRIA will never sign a peace treaty with Israel unless Israel totally withdraws from the Golan Heights, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said yesterday, as he stood alongside Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Tabat.

Speaking at a joint news conference after a very brief summit at the Egyptian border resort, Mubarak declared, "Syria will never accept signing any peace treaty unless [there is] a complete withdrawal from the Golan Heights."

Mubarak also intimated that Syrian President Hafez Assad may make moves towards peace in advance of Secretary of State Warren Christopher's trip to the region next week.

Asked what positive things he had heard from Assad, Mubarak replied: "My feeling is that he is much more flexible and he wants peace."

Rabin reiterated that Syria should engage in public diplomacy to convince Israelis that Assad is serious about peace, and at the same time hold quiet, informal peace talks with Israel.

"Israel wants peace with Syria and we are ready to understand that there will be certain requirements for us," he said, but did not elaborate.

DAVID MAKOVSKY

It is not known whether any progress was made on Syria or any other issue during the Mubarak-Rabin meeting, since aides were not present during 40 minutes of the 70-minute session.

Aides present during the rest of the meeting said no new ground was broken, as each leader sought to update the other on his recent meetings.

Rabin briefed Mubarak on the breakthrough with Amman. He explained Jordan's role in the administration of Moslem holy shrines in Jerusalem and the high priority Israel accords to Jordan's role in the future.

According to participants in the meeting, Mubarak did not have any complaints about the status accorded Jordan in Jerusalem nor did he register a complaint from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, whom the Egyptian met over the weekend. Aides to Rabin claim that as far as they can determine, the Fahd-Mubarak talks focused on Saudi investments in Egypt.

In turn, Mubarak briefed Rabin on his talks with Assad.

The two agreed that Egypt's oil minister would visit Israel in the next few weeks, to be followed by visits of other Egyptian ministers, aides to Rabin said. Israel and Egypt have discussed a joint energy venture.

Apart from Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, no high-ranking Egyptian has visited Israel in five years. To date, all the meetings between Rabin and Mubarak have taken place in Egypt.

At the press conference, Rabin said, "I hope not in the far-off future President Mubarak will visit Israel also."

Israel has not pressed Mubarak on this issue, as officials point to the Egyptian leader's problem with Islamic fundamentalists at home.

Pressed by Israeli reporters on the timing of a possible visit, Mubarak finally said, "I would like to go to Tel Aviv because Jerusalem is a problem."

On a related issue, Christopher is expected to open the Jordan-Israel border next week to third-party tourism. Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir told diplomats yesterday that tourism packages including both countries are already being put together.

Meanwhile, Assad yesterday criticized Jordan and the PLO, without referring to them by name, for making a separate peace with Israel.

In a message addressed to the armed forces to mark their 49th anniversary today, Assad said both had weakened the Arab ranks.

A-G: No criminal probe against Sheves

ATTORNEY GENERAL Michael Ben-Yair will not launch a criminal investigation into the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office Shimon Sheves's interference in the Darzi affair, he said yesterday, recommending that the Civil Service Commission open a disciplinary investigation.

Ben-Yair also rejected a request that Sheves be removed or suspended from his office because of his actions.

According to a recently published report by the state comptroller, Sheves tried to change the composition of the police team investigating corruption charges against former interior minister Aryeh Deri. Intentionally interfering with a judicial proceeding, including a police investigation, is a crime punishable by three years in prison.

Three groups had asked Ben-Yair to open a criminal investigation into the affair: Amital - Citizens for Good Government, the Movement for Quality Government in Israel and the Likud's governmental oversight committee.

However, the State Attorney's Office recommended against investigating Sheves, saying he did not have the necessary criminal intent. Ben-Yair accepted this recommendation.

The State Attorney's Office also said that even State Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat must not have thought Sheves committed a crime, because if she had, she would have asked Ben-Yair to open an investigation herself.

Ben-Porat's spokeswoman could not be reached for comment.

Ben-Yair also rejected the Likud's request to have Sheves fired or suspended. This request was based on a High Court of Justice ruling forbidding the appointment of former General Security Service chief Yossi Ginnosar as director-general of the Housing Ministry, on the grounds that a director-general requires a certain degree of moral respectability.

Ginnosar had been involved in two unsavory affairs: the shooting of two captured terrorists suspected of hijacking Egged bus No. 300 in 1984, and a false confession of espionage obtained by illegal means from Circassian IDF officer Izat Nafsu. He was never tried for either incident.

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EVELYN GORDON

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Weizman being promoted as candidate for premier

WORLD Jewish leaders are promoting President Ezer Weizman's name as a candidate for prime minister in direct elections in 1996. The move was initiated by Jewish leaders who participated in the Dialogue with the President conference held last month, where Weizman was seen as a unifying factor who could bridge the Israeli right and left wings.

Weizman's legal adviser, confidante and close friend, New York attorney Leon Charney, who took part in the dialogue along with 200 Jewish leaders, confirmed that he has heard several participants talking about persuading Weizman to present his candidacy for premier and funding his campaign, should he agree to do so.

The conference participants were especially impressed by Weizman's closeness to the radical right-wing leaders of the settlers in Judea and Samaria, as well as being popular among all factions of Israeli society.

When asked by the Post about this possibility, Charney said that "as a friend of Weizman's, people have been coming to me with these propositions for the past two or three years. At this stage they should be dismissed as irrelevant."

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Shohat considering cuts in indirect taxes

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Shohat is considering three options: cutting purchase taxes on durable goods, lowering taxes on building materials or reducing purchase taxes on electronic goods that can be easily smuggled into the country.

Treasury officials explained that a reduction in these taxes would directly translate into lower prices.

By contrast, cutting individual income taxes would only reduce prices in an indirect way, by lowering labor costs, which would eventually be reflected in cheaper prices. More immediately, however, income tax cuts would leave more money in the hands of consumers, which would push up demand and heat up inflation.

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Man, 'dead' for 24 years, found living as Moslem

A KIRYAT Haim man who has been missing for 24 years and presumed dead has been found living as a Moslem in Bethlehem, it was revealed yesterday.

Nir Ya'acov, 63, now lives under the name Yusef Abed El-Aziz.

The man's whereabouts were discovered in June when two relatives asked the Haifa Administration General to declare him dead, in order to transfer his inheritance to his mother.

The two are caretakers for Ya'acov's mother and are handling the inheritance of Ya'acov's father, who died five years ago.

Since Ya'acov was declared missing, his inheritance reverted to the Justice Ministry's Administration General's Department.

However, the Administration General's office told the Haifa District Court that it had received information which said Ya'acov had converted to Islam and was living in Bethlehem. District Court Judge Menahem Naman then approved the family's request to place a publication ban on the case.

But the court decided yesterday to allow the publication of the case, following the petition of an Itim reporter in Haifa.

The man disappeared in 1970 after having lived in Nazareth for a short period of time. In a telephone conversation, he told his parents he planned to convert to Islam. Eventually, he asked them to stop sending letters and not to worry about him.

(Tim)

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Medical team to stay in Zaire 3 more weeks

JUDY SIEGEL and Nim

THE cabinet decided at its weekly meeting yesterday to maintain the medical team in Goma, Zaire, for another three weeks. The government will decide within a few days whether to continue the aid beyond then. Environment Minister Yossi Sarid reported to the cabinet on the team's work.

"The Israeli activity has earned much praise from all the states in the area and from international bodies, who said they had never seen such a well-equipped field hospital set up so fast, nor such dedicated and skilled medical treatment under such conditions," Sarid said.

He added that conditions in the huge refugee camp could get worse if diseases more serious than cholera break out. There was also a constant risk of outbreaks of violence, he said.

At the meeting, it was also revealed that the original estimated cost of sending the medical team had been far too low. Estimates now range from NIS 50 million to NIS 60 million.

Magen David Adom, meanwhile, will inaugurate a fundraising campaign today for Rwandan refugees. The money will be used to purchase medical equipment, disinfectants for the water supply, food and other supplies that the Israel Defense Forces medical team on the Zaire-Rwanda border recommended.

The effort, in coordination with the Foreign and Health ministries and the defense system, is called "Israel for the Rwandan Refugees." Money can be transferred from any bank to the Yad Eliah branch (number 814) of Bank Leumi, 64 Derech Moshe Dayan in Tel Aviv. The account number is 280000/07.

MDA asks that all donations be sent to the bank account, and that no cash or checks be sent to MDA directly. At the end of the campaign, the funds will be transferred to the Foreign Ministry and spent solely on aid to the refugees.

US troops in Rwanda, Page 4

Rabin, Peres expected to hold reconciliation meeting today

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres are expected to hold a reconciliation meeting today in the guise of a routine working meeting, in order to settle the latest eruption of tension between them.

The proverbial black cat passed between Rabin and Peres once again after the foreign minister returned from Jordan. Rabin's aides, encouraged by their boss's anger at Peres's success and announcements to the press and to President Ezer Weizman before briefing the premier, reportedly schemed their revenge, and leaked rumors to the effect that Rabin would not invite Peres to Washington. Peres was reportedly terribly insulted, as expected, and although he was invited to the White House, he was not scheduled to go.

Over the weekend, Labor Party figures, spearheaded by party Secretary-General Nissim Zivli, made efforts to bring about a reconciliation meeting early this week.

Rabin made the first move towards appeasement when he telephoned Peres at noon yesterday and invited him to accompany him to Taba, to the talks with Egyptian President Mubarak. Rabin mentioned that Egypt's Foreign Minister Amr Moussa was also coming with Mubarak. Peres, however, politely refused.

Rabin, sources in his office said, was not going to make any reconciliation gesture or "give" Peres anything. Rather, the meeting itself was to indicate that the two were back to normal working relations.

Rabin is expected to tell Peres at the meeting that he did not mean to insult or hurt him in Washington, or during the proceedings before the trip, when Peres did not know until the very last moment whether he would be taken along or left behind. However, the meeting is to be described as a routine working meeting, which is expected to focus on the issues discussed between Rabin and Mubarak and the continuation of the peace process with Jordan.



An Antiquities Authority worker displays pieces of a marriage document from the second century BCE, found by American volunteers working at excavations at Marisha. It is thought to be the oldest marriage document ever found here. The wording of the document, written on ceramic tile, bears striking similarities to the ketuba used today, researchers said.

Water allocation talks between Israel and Jordan no longer hidden from view

DAVID MAKOVSKY, LIAT COLLINS, JOSE ROSENFELD, and news agencies

Foreign Ministry official said. Meanwhile, talks on early empowerment for the Palestinians in additional areas of Judea and Samaria are to resume today in Cairo.

This is the fourth round of talks of the delegations in Cairo. The topics to be discussed include budget, income tax, welfare, tourism and a final agreement on control of health and education.

Meanwhile, Police Minister Moshe Shalev will meet with Nabil Shasah today in Tel Aviv. Among the issues on their agenda is the release of Palestinian prisoners.

The Israeli-Palestinian Joint Economic Committee will also meet today to set up the right working groups that will deal with the implementation of the Paris economic agreement.

Groups will be set up to discuss trade, agriculture, monetary and banking affairs, tourism, insurance, economic cooperation, labor and taxes. The Israeli delegation will be headed by Treasury Budget Director David Broder, and Amin Hader will lead the Palestinian team.

Last week, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat and Ahmed Oweis, in charge of economics and planning for the Palestinian Authority, agreed to a framework for the working groups at their first meeting since signing the agreement in Cairo.

Cairo is also hosting delegations from some 20 countries for the two-day multilateral talks on the environment, which began yesterday.

The inter-session meeting is sponsored by Japan, which has steered the environment talks since they began in 1992.

"We hope that the delegations in Cairo will take a step forward and formulate the [environmental] code of conduct which the Japanese have been promoting," said Environment Ministry Director-General Israel Peleg, who heads Israel's delegation.

"If the code of conduct is decided upon in Cairo, it can be adopted in Bahrain in October when the multilateral talks have their next full meeting," Peleg said.

Syria and Lebanon are boycotting all the multilateral talks on the grounds that bilateral peace must come first. But many other Arab countries, including Egypt, Jordan, and Gulf and North African states are taking part.

A Japanese delegate said one point at issue was over which international declarations the code of conduct should refer to. Possibilities include the Rio Declaration of 1992 and the Stockholm Declaration of 1972.

Hizbullah threatens to retaliate if IDF attacks

DAVID RUDGE

HIZBULLAH yesterday threatened to bombard northern Galilee towns and villages with Katyusha rockets if the IDF launches Operation Accountability-style attacks against targets in south Lebanon, according to reports from the region.

Reuters, in a story from Beirut, quoted an unidentified Hizbullah official as saying that the extremist Shi'ite organization would make northern Israel uninhabitable.

"If they [Israel] bombard south Lebanon, we will bombard settlements in northern Palestine [Israel]. If they displace 300,000 villagers, we will displace 150,000 villagers," the anonymous official told Reuters.

The statement was issued a few hours before terrorists exploded a road-side bomb alongside a car near Beit Yabum, on the northern border of the security zone yesterday afternoon.

The occupants of the car, three members of the South Lebanese Army's security apparatus, two teenage girls and a four-year-old boy, were all lightly wounded in the blast. They were taken to the nearby Bint J'ball hospital for treatment.

The incident marred what was otherwise a quiet day in the region, despite the tension caused primarily by continuing reports in the Lebanese media of an impending IDF offensive in response to the Buenos Aires and London bombings.

Reuters reported that thousands of villagers had left their homes in the south and traveled to the north, while other reports from the region said the area was quiet and residents were going about their daily lives as normal.

Lebanese government officials, however, yesterday played down the threat of a major IDF offensive against Hizbullah, which is suspected of involvement in the bombing attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets abroad.

News agencies quoted government sources as saying that wide-scale operations were unlikely in view of the pending visit by US Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

Nevertheless, the officials did not rule out the possibility of "selective" IDF air strikes against Hizbullah targets, including leaders of the Iranian-backed and financed extremist Shi'ite organization.

London embassy still on state of alert

DOUGLAS DAVIS

LONDON

FIVE days after a 30-kilogram car bomb ripped open one side of the Israeli Embassy in London, embassy staffers are still on state of high alert, braced for further outrages.

"The danger is not over, no way," Israeli Ambassador to London Moshe Raviv told The Jerusalem Post, in an exclusive interview at the embassy building yesterday.

"There is grave concern and we are having a very intense dialogue with Jewish leaders," he said, stressing Israel's commitment and sense of responsibility toward the local community.

The continuing concern is that the terrorist infrastructure which provided the logistical planning and support for last week's attacks on the embassy and the London headquarters of British Jewry's major communal organization is presumed to be still active in London.

Side-stepping the publicly aired criticism about alleged shortcomings in British security arrangements, Raviv told the Post: "There is no need for us to start saying to them, 'We told you so.'"

Experts from Israel and Britain were working "in very close cooperation to create the most effective possible shield around Israeli and Jewish facilities," Raviv said.

"We want the terrorists to know they have gained nothing, just nothing. On the contrary, last week's events have led to a determination to step up anti-terror cooperation and go after the planners and perpetrators of these heinous acts."

Raviv, whose cool, business-like reaction over the past week won him high marks on the diplomatic circuit and in the public estimation, met British Home Secretary Douglas Hurd shortly after the attacks and declared the dialogue between Israel and Britain to be "quite satisfactory."

In related news, the elegant woman who calmly parked her car bomb alongside the Israeli Embassy in London last Tuesday is believed to be a Palestinian who joined Hizbullah after her husband and son, both members of the Abu Nidal terrorist group, were killed by Israeli forces four years ago.

Dubbed the "Black Widow" by the British press, she is reported to have undergone extensive terrorist training, possibly in the Bekaa Valley of east Lebanon.

The woman, whose silver Audi was bought last month and bore false license plates that matched another similar vehicle in London, was described as being of "Mediterranean appearance," age 55 to 60.

'An-Nahar' shuts down after being banned

JON IMMANUEL

AN-NAHAR, the pro-Jordanian daily newspaper banned by the Palestinian Police from from Jericho and Gaza last week, closed down yesterday until further notice.

This followed the temporary closure of the smaller weekly *Akhar al-Balad*, which was also banned.

Adnan Hallak, a brother of businessman Othman Hallak, the proprietor and editor of *An-Nahar*, said there was "no economic sense" in producing the newspaper if it could not be distributed freely.

Reports that the paper was to reopen today were dashed when Palestinian Authority chairman Yasser Arafat canceled a meeting with Othman Hallak yesterday. The meeting was expected to establish the guidelines for the resumption of distribution.

The ban on *An-Nahar* began Thursday. It followed the paper's references to King Hussein's claims to the Moslem holy places in Jerusalem, which were considered unsupportive of PLO claims.

However, the Palestinian Human Rights Information Center (PHRIC), pointed out in a statement yesterday that the police actions violate the first draft of the Palestinian Basic Law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Ten prominent Palestinian journalists signed a statement addressed to "President Yasser Arafat," disingenuously demanding that he "determine who is responsible for the action." It is generally agreed that the ban was ordered by Arafat.

Residents of the territories seemed to oppose the ban.

"It won't succeed," said a Bethlehem newspaper proprietor, as he apologized for *An-Nahar's* unavailability.

Khalid Shikaki, director of the Nablus-based Palestinian Center for Research and Studies, said he estimated opposition to the move in his heavily pro-Patah city ran at about 80%.

Syrian chief of staff pessimistic about peace

ALON PINKAS

THE Syrian chief of General Staff, General Hikmat Shihabi, said that "mines" placed by Israel are the major impediments of the Syrian-Israeli peace process.

"There is nothing at this point that can raise optimism among us," Shihabi said in an interview in the *Al-Bath* daily.

Military sources in Israel said yesterday that Shihabi's statement should be interpreted in the context of Syrian outspoken policy to present the status of the talks as less than satisfactory.

"Hikmat Shihabi is a strong man in Damascus, and is considered a member of President Assad's inner circle. Anything he says is important, and everything he says is coordinated with Assad," said an army source monitoring Syria.

While not as powerful as Ali Dubba, the chief of Syria's internal security service, Shihabi, a Sunni Moslem, is considered the most prominent non-Arawat member of the Syrian power circle.

In the interview, Shihabi said that Syria will never relinquish its territorial demands, nor is it interested in "the Zionist entity's military buildup."

"Not one atom of Arab land will be compromised, and threats from Israel's leaders will not bring about a change in Syria's position," he said in the special "Army day" issue of the newspaper.

Shihabi added that Syria currently holds 35,000 soldiers in Lebanon, and will continue to extend its assistance to "our brothers."

WEIZMAN

(Continued from Page One)

I suspect that Rabin, as he mentioned to President Clinton last week, will be the candidate for premier in 1996."

However, asked for his personal opinion about whether Weizman would make a good prime minister, Charney said that "anything Weizman has done for the State of Israel has been successful - founding the modern Air Force, hero of the Six Day War, defense minister and primary mover of the Camp David peace accords, and his unique and special relationship with Arab leaders and now, president whose popularity has risen above 80 percent. So I assume that if he did become PM he'd make an excellent one."

Beit Hanassi Director-General Arye Shumer told The Jerusalem Post that the idea of Weizman running for prime minister is ludicrous, out of the question and too nonsensical to comment on. He noted that Weizman was elected president for five years, of which he still has 3 1/2 years to serve.

TAXES

(Continued from Page One)

virtual income tax reform this year, as senior Treasury officials recommended early last month. This cut had originally been scheduled for next year.

The early cut for half a year would have amounted to NIS 300 million, or a monthly increase in take-home pay of between NIS 50 to NIS 250 per person.

Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel called on the government to double the tax cuts proposed by the Treasury for next year from NIS 800m. to NIS 1.6b.

The more the government cuts its deficit and taxes, the lighter the burden will be on the central bank to keep inflation in check by means of higher interest rates, said Frenkel. Lowering the deficit and cutting taxes will free up cash that can be used to expand business activity, he said.

Frenkel cautioned the government to avoid reducing taxes that will create demand and will contribute to higher inflation and to concentrate on cuts that reduce production costs and which encourage investment and economic growth.

Shohat said he had no disagreement with Frenkel and that his budget aims to follow the path of lower taxes and a lower budget deficit recommended by the central bank. But unlike Frenkel, Shohat said, he has to implement the recommendations, which is not a simple process.

Shohat said that there was no cabinet discussion regarding next year's inflation goal and that it would be decided later this year with Frenkel. That decision is expected to have a significant impact on the "crawling peg" exchange rate system, which sets a devaluation path for the shekel based on inflation estimates.

SHEVES

(Continued from Page One)

reason to suspend him. Furthermore, he said, the standards for firing someone are more stringent than those for not appointing him.

However, he said, the comptroller clearly considered Shoves guilty of behavior not befitting a civil servant, which constitutes a disciplinary offense. He therefore suggested the Civil Service consider bringing disciplinary charges against Shoves.

Attorney Elad Shraga, head of the Movement for Quality Government, was furious at the decision.

"It's a catastrophe," he said. "What kind of attorney-general do we have? I'm simply astounded!"

Shraga said it was not Ben-Yair's place to decide that Shoves lacked criminal intent; this is one of the things an investigation, and later a trial, is supposed to determine.

"Is [he] a judge, that he should decide [Shoves] has no criminal intent?" Shraga demanded.

Furthermore, he said, it is ridiculous to assume the Civil Service Commission will do as thorough an investigation as the police, since this is not the commission's area of expertise.

Finally, he criticized the fact that Ben-Yair's eight-page decision did not even include a denunciation of Shoves's behavior.

"He said nothing that establishes a norm," Shraga said. "You can see how low he has sunk by the fact that he didn't even condemn the phenomenon."

Shraga said the movement has not yet decided on its next step, but hinted that he is considering a petition to the High Court.

Attorneys for Amitai and the Likud committee could not be reached for comment.

Djerejian: Syria key to Mid-East peace

DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin knows that Syria is the key to the success of Middle East peace, Edward Djerejian said as he concluded his very short tenure as US ambassador here.

Djerejian, 55, leaves his post after a 32-year foreign service career to become head of a new public policy center named for former secretary of state James Baker at Rice University in Houston.

"I think Prime Minister Rabin agrees with me that you cannot ignore Syria. There is no comprehensive peace without Syria. I think the prime minister is patient and determined. He and I have always seen eye to eye," Djerejian said in an interview over the weekend. Today, he officially ends seven months as ambassador here.

Djerejian, a former US ambassador to both Damascus and Amman, has been touted as the person who has spent more time with Syrian President Hafez Assad than any other US official. He shares the view of senior military officials such as IDF Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak and Military Intelligence head Maj.-Gen. Uri Saguy that a deal with Damascus is the essential component to changing Israel's geostrategic position in the region.

Before coming to Israel in January, Djerejian headed the State Department's near east affairs bureau. During part of last year, he headed over-all US Middle East peacemaking efforts, and in that capacity made a quiet trip to Damascus to encourage direct Israel-Syrian top-level military talks, but without success.

The envoy said he was ecstatic that during the last week in the job he witnessed Israel and Jordan signing the Washington Declaration. "It is great to leave on such a high note of an Israel-Jordan breakthrough," he said.

The envoy has said the reasons for his departure are financial. The US envoy would not comment on his salary, but there are unconfirmed reports that he will be earning approximately \$330,000 in his new capacity.

Djerejian's departure makes him the fourth ambassador to Israel in no less than three years. The US has yet to name a replacement. Sources say the short list to replace Djerejian includes both professional diplomats and people outside the foreign service who are familiar with region.

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the Jack of spades, Ace of hearts, Jack of diamonds and Ace of clubs.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Esther and Henrique Rosset Laboratory for Virology at the Weizmann Institute of Science was dedicated yesterday, in the presence of the Rosset family from Sao Paulo, Brazil. Presiding over the ceremony was Institute Vice President Hanan Bar-On.

CORRECTION
The photograph on Friday's page 2 was taken by Yankelie Sa'ar.

Do you want to advertise your business or service in Jerusalem's Home and Garden supplement on August 19 Advertising representative: Debbie Miller, 02-315642, 02-617634 Fax 02-358408

Galilee camp for Jewish, Arab youth opens for 200 kids

DAVID RUDGE

PEACE begins at home — at least as far as Jewish and Arab youngsters in part of the Galilee are concerned.

A summer camp launched six years ago by members of Moshav Shorashim and residents of the nearby village of Sha'ab has blossomed into a major regional event.

The annual week-long event, called the Good Neighbors Program, has grown from around 50 participants the first year to over 200. Children aged seven to 12 from most of the 26 Jewish communities in the Misgav Regional Council and several Arab villages are taking part.

"The fact that children from Jewish and Arab villages that were not on friendly terms in the past are taking part in the camp is an indication of the positive influence it has had in the area," said Yasser Faour, one of the organizers of the project.

Faour, a teacher who lives in Sha'ab, is also chairman of Shemesh, a non-profit organization promoting Jewish-Arab coexistence in the Galilee, which runs the summer camp and other joint activities in the region.

He noted that youngsters from

Sakhnin — center of Land Day demonstrations for nearly two decades — were taking part in the summer camp this year for the first time.

The camp, which began yesterday, is slated to include visits by Jewish youngsters to the homes of their counterparts in Sakhnin and a picnic in the village with parents joining in. The children will also tidy up a park and playground near the Misgav Regional Council offices as part of a joint community project.

The activities are scheduled to conclude with a tent camp near Kibbutz Kfar Blum this weekend.

"We start with young children so they can get to know and understand one another and don't grow up with the stereotype images which have contributed so much to the rift in relations between the communities in the past," said Shemesh director Harry Rhodes, of Moshav Shorashim.

"Basically we are trying to show Israeli Jews and Arabs that there is a different and better way to live together. The most important aspect, is to show that this is the way of the future," Rhodes said.

Thieves stage accident in order to steal van

RAINE MARCUS

POLICE are still searching for two thieves who yesterday commandeered a van containing watermelons and NIS 45,000 in cash.

Road blocks and a police helicopter used to hunt the stolen van failed to find the thieves, who had staged a minor accident to divert the driver's attention.

The incident occurred in the wholesale fruit market in Tel Aviv's Hadar Yosef area at around 1 p.m. The watermelon vendor had just left the market with NIS 45,000 in takings, when two men riding a motorcycle bumped

into the vendor's van.

When the man got out of the van to examine the damage, he was approached by one of the motorcyclists, who brandished a pistol and pushed him out of the way. The thief then got into the van and sped off. His accomplice fled on the motorcycle.

The van was last seen heading towards Herzliya, and police set up road blocks around the area.

Police said the vendor may have been followed and estimated that the robbery had been planned by professionals.



One of the members of the Jerusalem terrorist cell being led away by police. The cell was operating despite Chairman Yasser Arafat's declaration that his organization had given up terror. (Israel Haim)

PLO-affiliated terrorist cell uncovered in capital

BILL HUTMAN

A PLO-affiliated terrorist cell that was organized and operated after PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat vowed his organization had given up terror has been uncovered by Jerusalem police.

A court order prohibiting the publication of details of the case was lifted yesterday. Police turned the case over to the prosecutor, recommending that charges be brought against the 11 members for nine fire-bombings and dozens of stone-throwing incidents.

The gang was organized by the PLO-affiliated Fatah Hawks, but included members identified with Hamas, Jerusalem police spokesman

Shmuel Ben-Ruby said.

There were several minor injuries in the attacks, which took place against vehicles driving on the Ma'aleh Admunim-Jericho road. The terrorist cell members, from 16 to 25 years old, are from the village of El-Zayim in eastern Jerusalem.

The cell was organized and began operating at the start of the year, several months after Arafat said the PLO would give up terror, according to police.

The Jerusalem Police minorities division uncovered the gang after

Border Police detained a cell member 10 days ago, in a stake-out on the Ma'aleh Admunim-Jericho road.

The member, a minor, gave investigators the information needed to detain several other members last week. All but one of the cell members have confessed to the fire-bombings and stonings, according to police.

The members have also admitted to scrawling anti-peace process graffiti on the walls of eastern Jerusalem homes and businesses, according to police.

The minors in the cell were remanded last week for 15 days and the adults for 10 days.

Palestinian arrested in stabbing of woman

BILL HUTMAN

A PALESTINIAN teenager has been detained by police for allegedly stabbing and lightly wounding Avigal Diskin, 26, in the Neveh Ya'acov neighborhood of Jerusalem last week.

Yesterday, the 19-year-old, from the village of Hizmah near Neveh Ya'acov, was remanded for 15 days in Jerusalem Magistrate's Court.

Police obtained a court order forbidding publication of the suspect's name, on grounds it could impede the

investigation. Despite the arrest, police were still unsure whether the attack was nationally motivated or criminally motivated, the police spokesman said.

The youth, being held on allegations of attempted murder, was not cooperating with investigators, he added.

Last Tuesday, the teenager allegedly entered Diskin's apartment, and stabbed her three times in the neck before fleeing. The two knew each other, and police are investigating whether a dispute between them prompted the attack.

Ambassadors to Europe criticize airport security

HAIM SHAPIRO

ISRAEL'S ambassadors to Western Europe have leveled harsh criticism at what they described as degrading security examinations for tourists at Ben-Gurion Airport, the Tourism Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said the criticism had been voiced at a meeting between Tourism Minister Uzi Baram and the ambassadors, who are in Jerusalem this week for a Foreign Ministry conference. According to the ministry, the ambassadors said that if the degrading procedures continued, Israel's tourist industry could be seriously harmed.

Especially harsh in their criticism were the ambassadors to Holland and Germany. Also highly critical was the ambassador to Turkey, David Granit, who told Baram that the treatment of Turkish businessmen when they entered Israel was such that it could deter any hopes of tourism from that country.

Baram told the ambassadors he had heard similar charges. He said he had met with Prime Minister Rabin and the head of the security services to see if anything could be done about the problem. However, Baram also told the ambassadors that one of the most important factors for tourists coming to Israel was their personal security.

The Tourism Minister also promised that Shimon Sheves, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, is to head a committee to examine whether such examinations are really necessary to deter terrorism, as security personnel insist. He said the ministry is also to provide a course on courtesy for airport security people.

Airports Authority spokesman Yoel Amitai said the criticism was totally unfounded and he flatly denied that the security checks were degrading. Personnel conduct thorough security examinations and anyone who is suspicious is examined even more carefully, he said.

Amitai said the criticism was mainly based on a series of reports in the German media about harassment of a number of women. He said the authority had advertised in Germany, asking those involved to identify themselves, and offered them a free trip to Israel so their charges could be investigated.

"No one came forward," he said. Amitai said the security personnel at the airport expressed their shock that at a time when Israeli and Jewish targets were being subjected to terror attacks around the world, Israel's own emissaries should repeat these "false charges."

Treasury extends mortgage rights for immigrants

JOSE ROSENFELD

MORTGAGE rights for new immigrants will be valid for seven years instead of five, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat announced yesterday.

The Treasury extended the eligibility period for immigrants since many recent immigrants have yet to exercise their mortgage rights. In addition, at the end of this year, the period of eligibility will expire for the large number of immigrants from the former Soviet Union who arrived in 1989, the Treasury said.

The Treasury estimated that more than 100,000 immigrants — from those who arrived between 1990 and

1994 — will use their mortgage rights by the end of the year. The full potential of this group is assessed at 150,000.

Shohat asked Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer to carry out a survey to find out why nearly a third of those eligible have not exercised their mortgage rights, and to explore alternatives to meet those immigrants' housing needs.

Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban said the decision would help lower the demand for housing and reduce the pressure on immigrants to exploit their mortgage rights immediately.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Gore to visit in September

US Vice President Al Gore will visit Israel and the Palestinian self-rule areas in September on the highest-level US mission since 1986, PLO officials and US diplomats said yesterday.

US diplomats in Jerusalem visited Gaza on Saturday to arrange the visit with the Palestinian authority, scheduled for September 4. The officials said it was not yet decided if Gore would visit the Gaza Strip or Jericho.

US diplomats said Gore was also likely to make a short visit to Israel after attending a United Nations conference on population growth in Cairo.

Knesset to discuss Jordanian agreement
The Knesset will hold a special session Wednesday to discuss last week's agreement with Jordan. The agreement itself does not need Knesset ratification, but a vote will be held to allow the legislature to express its approval or disapproval.

Gas prices up

Gasoline prices went up at midnight last night. The price of 96 octane gasoline increased 1% and now costs NIS 2.12 a liter, up from NIS 2.10. Unleaded gasoline (95 octane) also went up 1%; the new price is NIS 2.08 a liter, up from NIS 2.06. In addition, the price of light industrial fuel went up 8.7%, and heavy industrial fuel went up 12%. Naphta went up 1.8%.

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Ministry of Health

EXAMINATION BOARD FOR MEDICAL LICENCE FOR INTERNSHIP ("Stager")
ANNOUNCEMENT

Examination Board: Internship Qualification Examination, in accordance with the regulation of the Physicians' Law 1988, I announce that:

1. Applicants who qualified abroad, and who are required to take the internship examination may register for the next term examination until 2.9.1994.
2. Application forms are available at, and should be submitted to the Regional Health Ministry offices serving the applicant's residence area.
3. An announcement regarding the date and venue of the examination will be published in official publications and daily newspapers, at least 30 days prior to the date of the examination.
4. Details regarding the language of the examination will be included in a further announcement.
5. Explanatory material related to the examination can be obtained from the Regional Ministry of Health Office.

Prof. Joseph Schenker
Chairman of the Examination Board
Pursuant to Israel State Regulations 1988

Ministry of Health

EXAMINATION BOARD FOR MEDICAL LICENCE
ANNOUNCEMENT

Examination Board: Medical Licence Examination, in accordance with the regulation of the Physicians' Law 1988, I announce that:

1. Applicants who qualified abroad, and who are required to take the licence examination may register for the next term examination until 2.9.1994.
2. Application forms are available at, and should be submitted to the Regional Health Ministry offices serving the applicant's residence area.
3. An announcement regarding the date and venue of the examination will be published in official publications and daily newspapers, at least 30 days prior to the date of the examination.
4. Details regarding the language of the examination will be included in a further announcement.
5. Explanatory material related to the examination can be obtained from the Regional Ministry of Health Office.

Prof. Joseph Schenker
Chairman of the Examination Board
Pursuant to Israel State Regulations 1988

THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY
invites all Argentines to a Mass, to be held today,
Monday, August 1, at 7 p.m.,
at Saint Peter's Church, Old Jaffa,
in memory of the victims of the terrorist attack,
perpetrated in Buenos Aires on Monday, July 18, 1994

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Milosevic tells Bosnian Serbs not to reject plan

Says failure to accept proposal will result in greater war

ROLAND PRINZ
BELGRADE

SERBIAN President Slobodan Milosevic urged Bosnian Serb leaders yesterday to accept an international peace plan or risk greater war and the loss of Yugoslav support.

Milosevic, the region's power broker and the Serb leader widely seen as the prime instigator of war in the Balkans, stopped short of direct confrontation with his former proteges in Bosnia but made clear his patience was exhausted.

In a statement published by the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency and printed in the Politika newspaper, Milosevic made his most direct appeal yet to the Bosnian Serbs to make peace now or risk a wider war that could jeopardize Serb gains.

"No one has the right ... to reject peace," Milosevic said. "Undoubtedly, compromise is essential."

His comments came after foreign ministers from the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany on Saturday called for tighter enforcement of existing sanctions against Serb-dominated Yugoslavia, the sponsor of Bosnia's Serbs.

The five countries authored the peace plan that would reduce Serb holdings in Bosnia-Herzegovina from 70 percent to 49 percent and leave the rest of the war-torn state to a Moslem-Croat federation.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, who has expressed disappointment with Bosnian Serb refusal of that plan, was due in Belgrade yesterday to brief Milosevic on the Geneva talks.

The UN Security Council is expected to act on the Geneva decisions in about a week - days Milosevic will use to press the Bosnian Serbs to make peace.

Milosevic's main concern now seems to be lifting the UN sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia two years ago for his policies. He can

only hope for that to happen if peace takes hold in neighboring Bosnia.

The sanctions affect Serbia and tiny Montenegro, whose president Momir Bulatovic also appealed to Bosnia's Serbs to end a 27-month war that has left an estimated 200,000 people dead or missing.

Many people in Serbia and Montenegro want the Bosnian war to end, fearing that tightened sanctions could end their ability to travel abroad and sever communications with the outside world.

Milosevic recently has painted himself as peace-loving and he defended the international peace plan in his interview.

"The half-half proposal is ... a response to the urgent need that bloodshed and horrors of war must stop at any cost," Milosevic said.

"This means to accept the proposal of the international community and enable the continuation of the peace process," he said.

He said Serbs are tired of giving material support to their ethnic allies in Bosnia.

"A demand for even greater sacrifices on the part of the citizens of federal Yugoslavia and the entire Serb people cannot be defended by a single moral argument," Milosevic said.

"On the contrary, creation of conditions for the lifting of the sanctions at this moment is the least that the citizens of ... Yugoslavia have the right to expect from the people and leadership" of Bosnia's Serbs.

Milosevic said a broader war could erupt - with terrible consequences - if the Bosnian Serbs do not make peace.

"Escalation of such a war would mean unforeseeable tragic repercussions for the entire Serb people and its historic interests because it would put it backward for several decades," Milosevic said. (AP)



A Rwandan orphan, too weak to stand, sits on the ground after being bathed by UNICEF workers at Midosha camp in Zaire.

US troops arrive in Kigali

AIDAN HARTLEY
KIGALI

THE first main contingent of US troops arrived in Rwanda's capital Kigali yesterday to get the airport there working and launch a round-the-clock airlift to ease the plight of millions of Rwandan refugees.

US Defense Secretary William Perry visited the bombed-out capital, where he was welcomed by victors of the three-month Rwandan civil war but was told by one of the new leaders that international aid had come too late.

Some 60 US troops arrived at dawn a day after a 15-strong advance party scouted out the airfield, and began working to set up the airlift. More American soldiers were due to arrive throughout the day.

About 440 Canadian troops and 550 British soldiers are also flying here in the next few days as Western troops take over a mission that until now has been carried out mainly by ill-equipped UN African troops.

Perry said the opening of Kigali airport would allow the doubling of relief supplies going into Goma, the eastern Zaire border town where more than a million refugees are languishing in camps where cholera is killing thousands daily.

"I'm pleased to see this country starting to return to normal and, hopefully, the refugees will start returning," he told reporters. Perry later flew to Goma.

"I would say we can't do any better than this," Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) military chief and the country's new Vice-President, Paul Kagame, said after talks with Perry in which he said US troops

were welcome.

"It has come too late. We warned the international community what was going to happen but they didn't do anything about it," he added, referring to the bloodbath that has killed an estimated half a million people since early April.

Perry met President Pasteur Bizimungu in the palace of former leader Juvenal Habyarimana, whose death in a mysterious plane crash on April 6 sparked the genocide of Tutsis and opposition Hutus by his militia and military forces.

The Tutsi-dominated RPF responded by launching a fresh offensive in their four-year war against the hardline Hutu leader.

ship, finally driving their foes out of the country.

But the RPF victory, which led to the creation of a new transitional government under Bizimungu, a Hutu member of the RPF, also saw the exodus of 2.7 million Hutu refugees.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) chief Sadako Ogata, on a visit to Kigali, told reporters the priority was now to coax refugees back to their homeland.

UN officials in the refugee camps said the number of reported cases of cholera was continuing to rise but the percentage of those who died appeared to be decreasing.

The Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders) charity said, however, that while cholera deaths were waning a dysentery epidemic could prove a greater danger.

Evacuations ordered as fire rages in Wash. State

LEAVENWORTH, Wash. (AP) - Some 1,500 residents of four canyons in northwest Washington state were asked by authorities to evacuate yesterday as a wildfire jumped a highway and raced eastward.

Blazes were burning to the west, south and east of Leavenworth, a Bavarian-theme tourist town.

"We're pretty much surrounded," said Kelly O'Brien, operations chief for the Leavenworth Fire Department.

Another 6,000 people in neighboring towns were told to be ready to evacuate, and the 22,000 residents of Wenatchee were warned of burning embers and other fire hazards.

About 40 km northeast, a fire that had burned across 86,000

Russia to dismantle Estonian nuclear reactor

MOSCOW (AP) - Russia has pledged to dismantle a Soviet-era nuclear reactor at a naval base in Estonia under an agreement that resolves one of the most contentious issues between Moscow and the Baltic state.

Yesterday's announcement was the second important agreement reached by the neighboring countries since Russian President Boris Yeltsin met his Estonian counterpart Lennart Meri last Tuesday. Following the talks, Russia said it would meet Estonia's demand and withdraw its remaining 1,600 troops from Estonia by Aug. 31.

Under the latest accord, up to 210 Russian specialists will remove fuel rods and decommission the nuclear reactor at the Russian naval base in Paldiski. It is a relatively small reactor that was used to train sailors preparing to go on submarine missions.

"This is a unique agreement," said Raul Maki, the deputy chancellor in the Estonian Foreign Ministry and the head of his country's delegation at the talks held in Moscow.

He said he believed it was unprecedented for one country to dismantle a nuclear reactor, built for military purposes, on the territory of a second nation.

After the reactor is decommissioned, the base will be turned over to the Estonians on Sept. 30, 1995. During the interim period, the base will be under Russian civilian control and will not have military status.

Maki said the accord showed Estonia and Russia were beginning to settle differences that had soured relations since Estonia won independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991.

"In the recent past, these relations constantly deteriorated," he said. "I think that this process has been stopped."

Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, who led the Russian delegation, said the meeting between the presidents had removed the final obstacles to the signing of the accord.

Estonia and its fellow Baltic states of Latvia and Lithuania have pushed hard for the withdrawal of Russian troops left behind from Soviet times. Russia, which has removed more than 130,000 soldiers from the Baltics, has pushed out of Lithuania completely and has promised to go from Estonia and Latvia by the end of August.

However, some opposition leaders in Estonia say the country has made too many concessions to Russia.

Endel Lippmaa, a prominent opposition figure, told the Baltic News Service that most of the Russians dismantling the reactor will be military personnel in civilian clothes. He said they need only two months to shut down the nuclear reactor, not the 14 months the treaty allows.

And, he added, "all this talk of military secret about the reactor is nonsense, since their construction is already familiar to the whole world."

Moslem rebel arrested in Kashmir hospital

SRINAGAR (AP) - A Moslem rebel leader evicted from a mosque where he was staging a hunger strike was taken to a hospital yesterday and arrested after he refused treatment for a heart condition, police said.

The arrest was the second in four days for Yasin Malik, the leader of the pro-independence Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front, and could trigger protests throughout the Kashmir Valley.

Malik has been demonstrating for the removal of security bunkers outside Srinagar's Hazratbal

Mosque, Islam's holiest shrine in Jammu-Kashmir state.

He started to fast late Saturday. Indian forces entered the shrine yesterday and removed him and several supporters, a rebel spokesman, Mohammad Shafi Misger, told The Associated Press.

The guerrilla commander began his fast inside the mosque only hours after his release from a 40-hour detention. He was first arrested Thursday for holding an illegal strike there.

Local bishop Dr Eric Kemp ordered the ban after giving Freeman a year to reconsider remarks published in an 80-page book "God With Us" in which he appeared to question the existence of God and the Anglican dogma of the Trinity of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

Freeman wrote: "There is nothing out there or if there is, we can have no knowledge of it."

Yesterday he insisted that did not make him an atheist.

"I am not an atheist - that is nonsense. I have proclaimed I believe in God," he told parishioners, some of them weeping.

He said he had no regrets about writing the book and said his views were an attempt to find "space" within the church for different opinions about the ways in which God existed.

Evacuations ordered as fire rages in Wash. State

LEAVENWORTH, Wash. (AP) - Some 1,500 residents of four canyons in northwest Washington state were asked by authorities to evacuate yesterday as a wildfire jumped a highway and raced eastward.

Blazes were burning to the west, south and east of Leavenworth, a Bavarian-theme tourist town.

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About 40 km northeast, a fire that had burned across 86,000

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from August 7, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, 03-5538383, during regular working hours. On the eve of, and during the intermediate days of festivals, the Administration's offices are closed.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: October 19, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Tender	Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area* for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price* NIS
17494/Yod Mem	3448	30138	118	715	472		
18894/Yod Mem	3448	30138	120	563	372		

* Urban Building Plan 3448 shows that four housing units may be built on each plot, with a maximum area for registration as stated above. Two floors may be built over a partial pillars floor, or over a storehouse and shelters floor - all in accordance with the urban building plan.

In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay dues and levies to Jerusalem Municipality, in accordance with the bylaws.

Any future development will be paid for directly to the body carrying out the development.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from August 7, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), 02-254121, during regular working hours. On the eve of, and during the intermediate days of festivals, the Administration's offices are closed.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: October 20, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Jerusalem District

Lease offered on Plot No. 6 for construction of a building for industry and workshops, Kiryat Gat Industrial Zone - Invitation to Tender 223/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area* for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price* NIS
4/104/09/9	5841	7	6	1956	38	142,761

* Urban Building Plan 4/104/09/9 shows that a building for industry and workshops only may be built on the plot, with an area of 35% of the plot area - all in accordance with the urban building plan documents. The local committee will not issue building licenses, unless provision is made for a car park on the free area of the plot, for a number of vehicles appropriate to the enterprise(s) that may be set up in the building. Bids should be for the land, in its present state of development. Any further development will be paid for by the successful bidder, payment being made directly to the party carrying out the development.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from August 7, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), 02-254121, during regular working hours. On the eve of, and during the intermediate days of festivals, the Administration's offices are closed.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: October 6, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Central Region

Lease offered on plot for construction of an industrial building, Kiryat Arye, Petah Tikva - Invitation to Tender 242/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, percentage	Minimum Price NIS
2000/Pet Tik	5894	60	1006	1,670	120	1,206,075

* Urban Building Plan 2000/Pet Tik, 2/2000/Pet Tik, Alef/1241/Pet Tik, Bet/1002/Pet Tik show that an industrial building may be built on each plot, with a building percentage of 40 per floor, total of 120% on three floors - a parking basement within the building lines at ground level, subject to the agreement of the neighbor, and taking precautions to safeguard the neighbor's property.

† Bids should be for the land only, in addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay the development costs, in the form of dues and levies, in accordance with the municipal bylaws. These development costs will be paid to the municipality, through Petah Tikva Development Co. Ltd.

† Not including VAT.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Central Region

Lease offered on plot for construction of 6 housing units in Rehov David Hamalech, Josephat Quarter, Kiryat Saba - Invitation to Tender 210/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Building Area, sq.m.
181/Pet Saba	7822		140	122	500

* Urban Building Plan 181/Pet Saba shows that 6 housing units may be built - four floors - 4 pillars floor. The maximum area for registration of the floor space intended for the main purposes of the building is 1400 sq.m., plus 450 sq.m. for services - all in accordance with the above urban building plan.

The allowable construction areas detailed in the table include all the construction areas, including storehouses, rooms used for the central heating installation, stairways, etc., but excluding shelters, to be built in accordance with the standard.

In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay the above development costs, directly to Kiryat Saba Development Co. Ltd., the amount being linked to the index of building inputs for June 1994 (published on July 15, 1994). The amount will be paid by reference to the best known index figure.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from August 7, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), 02-254121, during regular working hours. On the eve of, and during the intermediate days of festivals, the Administration's offices are closed.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: October 20, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

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Panel: Put \$50m. into film industry

HELEN KAYE

TANTANTARA! Take heart, local filmmakers. If industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish gets the government to implement the recommendations in a special report presented last week, the film industry here will be an industry, with a \$50-million capital fund to back it up.

No more begging, hat in hand, for dubs and drabs of investment, but a vibrant, flourishing, economically viable business that will enable filmmakers to compete on the international market, especially in the area of coproductions.

The committee was set up last December to explore ways of reviving the floundering local film industry.

It has recommended a major policy change, basically giving the film industry here the same status as other businesses, and making it eligible for the same tax incentives, insurance breaks and inducements.

But the real revolution is that the committee, composed of experienced cinema and industry professionals, suggested establishing a \$50-million venture capital fund to underwrite local productions. The government would put up

half the money and the rest would come from private capital.

If the committee's recommendations are accepted, "the industry will begin to function," said veteran producer Israel Ringel. "What we have currently are all sorts of adventures. [With such a fund] I'll be able to approach international partners upright, instead of on my knees."

Financial parity with coproducers means that both partners have control over distribution rights, "which is where the profits are," Ringel said. "Otherwise you're a partner only to spend money. We have international-class talent, capability and expertise, but not international-class financing and [the industry] begins with that."

Proof that local filmmaking is in the doldrums comes from figures on export, income which has declined steadily from a high of \$30 million in 1987 to \$15 million last year.

According to figures supplied by the industry, the local investment capital required for an average feature film is between \$1.5 million and \$3m. Lack of such local capital has meant that films that could have been made here weren't; movies like Martin Scorsese's *The Last Temptation of Christ* which was shot in Morocco, *King David* starring Richard Gere (Morocco) and *Young Indiana Jones*, a TV series shot in Jordan and Turkey.



On the set of 'Under the Crab Apple Tree,' starring Gila Almagor. A ministerial panel aims to increase local productions.

Putting the industry on a sound financial footing means higher employment, more films, better films and profits for everybody, industry sources said. Harish intends to push ahead vigorously

and will meet this month with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat to discuss implementation of the recommendations by January 1, 1995.

Harish has given the industry its first tiny nudge. In mid-June, his ministry, together with the Education Ministry, gave NIS 4 million to the Foundation for the Encouragement of Israeli Cinema.

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A rambling road to opera

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

ANAT Efrati may be the world's only opera singer to perform the role of Paganini from Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, in Hebrew — with a heavy Moroccan accent.

It's part of a special act for children that Efrati, 27, performs with two other young artists when they aren't studying or singing in front of older audiences.

An unusual activity for most budding divas, perhaps, but it was only in recent years that Efrati reconciled herself to the idea of being an opera singer.

Not long ago, Efrati was more interested in becoming the next Yehudit Ravitz — a soft-rocking singer/songwriter. Now her dream is to portray Puccini's ultimate diva, Tosca.

In addition to riding horses, she played the piano and sang in a choir as a child in a small moshav in Emek Hefer. The choir wasn't her favorite activity, however, and "I swore that I would never be a soloist."

Her attitude changed slightly during her army service. "Suddenly I was ready to sing in front of people, and I hoped, well, maybe I'll become the next Yehudit Ravitz."

"I never even thought about or knew what opera was at the time. But I did learn in the army how to stand on a stage in front of an audience," says the slim, vivacious singer.

What she did not learn was how to speak and sing correctly. "After the army I came to Tamar Rabin (who teaches opera at Tel Aviv University) with a voice that was completely out of any kind of shape. She sent me at once to study how to speak with a specialist. I was singing at the time, but only 10 minutes a day."

Opera still failed to beckon. "I thought, she will fix my voice and then I will sing Yehudit Ravitz and also Shalom Hanoch and Arik Einstein."

When Efrati eventually was admitted to the music academy she began studying conducting — her main interest — musicology and, reluctantly, voice.

After two years she suddenly realized that "I cannot stand with my back to the audience. I wanted to see the faces in front of me. I wanted them to see me; I wanted to talk."

So it was that finally, four years ago, Efrati made the decision she had been running away from her whole life.

She decided to become an opera singer. Her progress promises a great future.

Efrati has had a very good year. After singing the role of Nannetta in Verdi's *Falstaff* at last year's summer workshop of the New Israeli Opera (NIO) and the Israel Vocal Arts Institute (IVAI), she went to study in Vienna.

She returned here over the winter to perform in the Classic Winter in Jerusalem series and, once again, a few months ago to perform in the NIO's production of Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Singing Helena in this Shakespearean opera was a real joy for her and she got more than a few excellent reviews.

Now she is back at the summer workshop, honing her craft and preparing to do a role she yearns for — Desdemona in Mozart's *Cost of Love*.

During the IVAI workshop, which runs until August 20, she will perform in master classes, concerts and in the semiprofessional production of *Cost of Love*, which currently is scheduled for August 11.

PC police round up evidence against 'The Lion King'

DAVID FOSTER

SEXIST. Racist. Homophobic. Violent. Even, perhaps, a threat to democratic ideals. What kind of depraved entertainment could generate such bitter epithets?

Would you believe *The Lion King*, a Disney film that's well on its way toward becoming the highest-grossing animated film in history? Believe it.

Some parents, psychologists and pundits react between the lines and see not family fun but shocking violence and offensive stereotypes — subservient henchmen, jive-talking hyenas, a swishy Uncle Scar and a father's murder.

"The movie is full of stereotypes," Harvard psychologist Carolyn Newberger complained in an opinion piece for *The Boston*

Globe.

"The good-for-nothing hyenas are urban blacks; the arch-villain's gestures are effeminate and he speaks in supposed gay clichés."

The plot has the lion king Mufasa murdered by his evil brother Scar, who then lays the blame on Mufasa's son and heir, Simba.

Riddled with guilt, Simba runs away and is befriended by a warthog named Pumbaa and a meerkat named Timon who teach him to forget his troubles. Scar takes over and the kingdom plunges into chaos.

Eventually, Simba returns to overthrow Scar and reclaim his rightful crown. In between, there's lots of singing and dancing and a few bad vaudevilian jokes. Criticism isn't new for Disney.

Parents still fret about the death of Bambi's mother. Some feminists are uncomfortable with the prince-as-savior themes in *Sleeping Beauty*, *Snow White* and *Cinderella*. More recently, some Arab-Americans denounced *Aladdin* as racist.

"It's well beyond what I'd want to take a two- or three-year-old to see — just the wickedness of it," said Dr. Laurie Humphries, who heads a committee on television and the media for the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. "These are pretty bad guys."

But that's just the start of a spirited Disney dissection.

The Lion King is "a fundamentally sexist film," wrote *Detroit*

Free Press columnist Neil Chethik.

Simba's young sweetie, Nala, may beat him at wrestling early on, but when things go bad under Scar's rule, she and the other lionesses become "impotent victims whose only hope is to find a male lion who can save them," Chethik wrote.

Then there are Scar's henchmen, those slobbering hyenas.

Jane R. Eisner of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* found a harmful message in the helplessness of Scar's subjects, who wait for the royal Simba to save them.

"Anybody at Disney heard of 'empowerment'?" she asked.

"If we are ever going to move into the next century with political

and organizational structures that truly reflect the wants and needs of the populace, we must teach our children to see beyond the dependency of early childhood, beyond the sense of entitlement and victimization ... and into a world where they believe they can and should and will be responsible for themselves."

Wow. Is this a deep cartoon, or what?

"These people need to get a life," said Disney spokeswoman Terry Press. "It's a story. It's fiction."

Press offered a point-by-point defense.

Mufasa's death? "It's made very clear in the movie that Simba is not responsible for the death of his father," Press said.

Sexism? Without his girlfriend Nala's prodding, Simba would not return from exile. But that's beside the point, Press said: "It's not her story. It's his story, about his coming to terms with who he is."

Racism? "The hyenas are voiced by Whoopi Goldberg and Cheech Marin," Press said. "Do you think Whoopi Goldberg would lend her voice to a character that is racist? I don't think so."

Press said the movie's popularity speaks for itself. It grossed \$199.7 million in six weeks.

Consider another expert opinion, this one from Olympia, Washington, where Reed Nightingale, age five, had just seen *The Lion King*.

"It was good," he said. "Simba won the fight." (Associated Press)

Lesbian love in black and white

GO FISH

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

Directed by Rose Troche. Screenplay by Rose Troche and Guinevere Turner. Hebrew title: *Go Fish*. 85 minutes. English dialogue. Hebrew subtitles. Not recommended for children.

Max (Guinevere Turner) and Ely (Wendy McMillan) are two young women who are looking for love in Chicago. Shot in hazy black and white, the girl-meets-girl story of Max and Ely (co-writer Guinevere Turner and T. Wendy McMillan) has at its (soft) core a sweet, simple notion: to depict a lesbian relationship on its own terms, without resorting to stereotypes or dramatic ideology.

Unfortunately, the movie is quite a mess. Aside from the excruciating technical glitches (rough jumps in the editing and long patches of out-of-sync dialogue), the film's more substantial problem is its amateurish script. This hovers awfully between showing and telling.

On the one hand, Troche and Turner seem to want to let their heroines just hang out. This is their best impulse. They've stocked the cast with real-seeming

people in real, sometimes awkward, situations — fidgeting in bookstores, twisting phone cords, cooking pasta, flirting. The actresses aren't professionals (the cast is made up entirely of Troche's friends), and their nervous hesitations add a spontaneous energy to the action.

At the same time, the screenwriters often feel obliged to halt the plot and issue a disquisition concerning some matter of sexual identity or expression. These disastrous little diatribes range from such discussion-group topics as the social responsibility of gay filmmakers (to represent all gays or just themselves?), implications for the identities of lesbians who sleep with men, and the difficulties of "coming out" to one's parents.

Interspersed throughout the dramatic scenes are also montage shots of a bland MTV sort — spinning tops, floodlights, collarbones — all of which are, I think, supposed to count for style.

The result of such hip non-linearity is less stylish, though, than it is plain distracting. Troche clearly intends to subvert straight ways of looking, whatever those

are, but her alternative comprises only kooky camera angles and a rambling, pseudo-surrealist voice-over. Instead of alerting us to some fresh visual point of view, her methods look very much like the usual film-school tics.

In one scene, for instance, she places her camera inside a washing machine so the characters' faces take on a warped, clownish curve as they bend to take out the laundry. Why? There's nothing warped or clownish about the people in the scene, or what they're saying. Unwittingly, Troche has created a meaningless diversion that renders the whole sequence banal and the dialogue irrelevant.

The situation improves a bit toward the end of the movie, as Max and Ely edge toward romance and they're allowed to interact without much undue compositional comment.

Max is a pretty young woman with a dark ponytail that pokes out of the back of her reversed baseball cap, and Ely's a thin, neurotic hippie of sorts, who, near the start of the film, hacks off her long hair and replaces it with a buzz cut.

There's something genuine and kitten-like about the way these two approach each other, with a mixture of curiosity and terror. The scenes between them have a raw quality that's more honest



Cute Max (Guinevere Turner, right) and geeky, neurotic Ely (Wendy McMillan) find love.

than anything else in the movie. Troche can coax real feeling from her characters when she wants to, when she chooses to let them be.

Iglesias is camera shy

SUE ZEIDLER

PITTSBURGH

SPANISH-BORN megastar Julio Iglesias has racked up nearly 1,000 gold records and is singing to sold-out concert halls on an international tour; yet this humble heartthrob knows his limitations.

"I'm still learning to sing right now. I just want to reach more colors in my voice," Iglesias said. Given such modesty, it is not surprising that Iglesias turned down an offer most could not refuse — a chance to star in Oliver Stone's upcoming film version of *Evita* with Michelle Pfeiffer in the leading role.

"Oliver came to me after a concert in Radio City and proposed the role of Juan Peron," Iglesias said. "I love Oliver Stone very much, but it's difficult for me to do something I'm not professional in."

Iglesias has done a little acting, recently appearing in two episodes of the popular US television soap series *General Hospital*. But for the time being, he is busy performing on an international tour featuring many songs from his newly released album, *Crazy*.

This is his fourth English-language album and also includes tunes in Spanish, Portuguese and Italian.

"I feel more comfortable singing in English than in Chinese, so I guess my English is getting better," he said.

Fifty-year-old Iglesias began singing nearly 30 years ago in Spain and has made 70 albums. His Spanish hits have earned him the bulk of his 960 gold records and 350 platinum records.

Crazy features a duet with Dolly Parton, background vocals by

Art Garfunkel, and lead guitar and vocals by Sting.

A video of his duet with Parton is due out in August, and another video featuring Iglesias and Sting is due to be released in October.

Before Iglesias discovered music, he was signed on as a goalkeeper with the Real Madrid soccer team.

At the age of 19, he was temporarily paralyzed in an automobile accident. A doctor gave him a guitar to entertain himself during his rehabilitation, which lasted two years. His life was changed forever.

Iglesias offers few clues about his private life preferring to say it is nonexistent.

"I don't have much of a private life. My life is my music. My home is in hotels and my family is the hotel staff. I like the soap very much," he said.

Iglesias said he is currently compiling an album of 85 songs he performed from 1968 to 1985.

"I'm rerecording them all because my singing is better now," he said, adding that he hoped the five-CD collection would be released by the end of 1995. (Reuter)

Spin Doctors' songs spin lives of their own

J.D. CONSIDINE

SPIN Doctors singer Chris Barron is fascinated by the secret life of songs. Not that he expects everyone to understand his interest.

"I tend to let my imagination run a little wild in thinking about that stuff," he admits, speaking at his record company's New York offices. "You can really go off into imagining the hidden characteristics of songs and what they're doing in people's minds, and in the open air above and around the crowd."

But from the stage, it's really interesting to watch, night after night, what songs do. Noticing, "Oh, a fight breaks out on this song." Or if we've got people interested in slam-dancing, that they always seem to start slam-dancing in that song. I'd always thought the song was a ballad, and people are slam-dancing to it. Consistently.

"Still, a song is going to do what it's going to do. They're like little babies that grow up into autonomous creatures of their own," he says. "Each one goes out and interacts with the crowd in its own way."

That's one of the reasons Barron and his band mates are eager to be on tour again. With a new album, *Turn It Upside Down*, in the stores and selling steadily, the

Spin Doctors have a whole new brood to play with and observe.

"One of the things I'm really excited about is that by putting this album out, we're pretty much doubling the amount of released material that we have," he says.

"Because when you play a song that's on a record, there's always that faction of people that are, like, hoping you're going to play it. But if it's not on a record, that faction of people is usually really nominal — if there's anybody at all."

Barron also has personal reasons for welcoming that diversity. After spending 3½ years on the road behind *Pocket Full of Kryptonite*, his major-label debut, the singer found himself going through definite phases with the old songs.

"It was a rotating thing," he says. "There'd usually be one song I was sick of, and then after a little while I'd get back into that song. Most of the time, when I got back into it, I'd be more into it than ever."

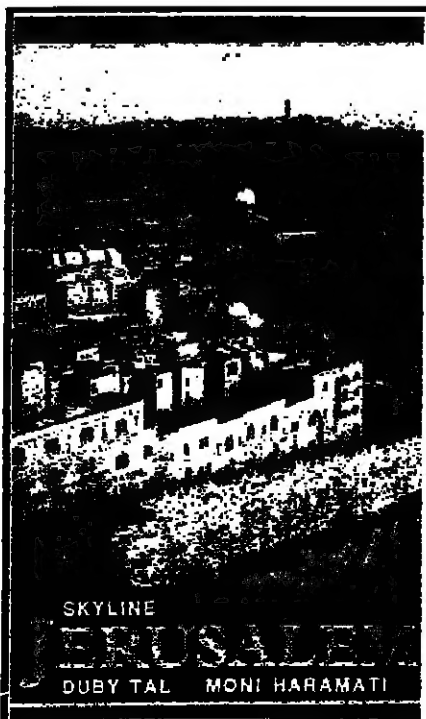
Not everything on *Turn It Upside Down* is new.

"We've got sort of a mixture of seasoned material and brand-new songs," he says. "Because I think it can be a mistake to put out all brand-new material. Especially

with your sophomore effort, you want to put a couple of your best feet forward. Try and capitalize on whatever you've gained in terms of craft. And also try and gain on your seasoned stuff as well."

Among the older tunes are "Big Fat Funky Booty," which Barron describes as "one of our early get-'em-up-on-their-feet songs," and "Hungry Hamed's," a tune about an actual eatery once frequented by the band.

(Baltimore Sun)



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Changing tunes in Bosnia

At first sight, Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic's sharp demand that his Bosnian Serb compatriots accept the international peace plan seemed like an encouraging development. In fact, it has considerably weakened the united international position on Bosnia, as was demonstrated yet again by the watered-down packet of sanctions the peace brokers agreed on in Geneva yesterday.

Milosevic's tirade against the Bosnian Serbs was in any case suspiciously theatrical. He is a shrewd and wily operator and his condemnation of the Serb fighters for rejecting the Vance-Owen peace plan last year was quickly exposed as a sham. By appearing to back such peace efforts, Milosevic is aiming purely at his friends in Russia. If he is pro-peace, the Russians argue, why should the rump Yugoslavia be punished with further sanctions because of the intransigence of the Bosnian Serbs who ignore his instructions?

The international powers have again and again fallen easy prey to apparent disunity among the Serbs when no such divisions of purpose in fact exist. Before the Geneva meeting, the Western powers were encouraged by blunt Russian warnings to the Bosnian Serbs. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has said the Bosnian Serb parliament was "inclined to accept" the take-it-or-leave-it plan drafted by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, to which Croats and Moslems have already agreed.

Grachev told the Serbs bluntly that Russia could not stand alone against the international flow. Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev was even more direct before the Geneva meeting. Reacting angrily to the Serbs' intransigence, he accused them of deception. "We've done all we can for the Serbs...and they have not taken even half a step to reciprocate," he said. "We feel essentially that we have been deceived. In any event, we see no movement whatsoever."

Thus Milosevic urged Bosnian Serb leaders yesterday to accept the international peace plan or risk greater war and the loss of Belgrade's support. The plan would reduce Serb holdings in Bosnia-Herzegovina from 70 percent to 49 percent and leave the rest of the war-shattered state to a Moslem-Croat federation. "No one has the right to reject peace," Milosevic said. "Undoubtedly, compromise is essential." Undoubtedly it is, but yet again it appears to have come from the international side, not from the Bosnian Serbs.



MEET & GREET

The ties that bind Jews

AVI BEKER

WHILE leaders and scholars in Israel and the Diaspora were redefining the New Jewish Agenda, the bombing in Argentina brought back scenes from the Jewish past and some not-so-new notions of Jewish existence and fate.

The challenges of a changing world have created ideological distress and confusion within the Jewish world.

The end of the Cold War brought an end to the struggle for Soviet Jewry, one of the strongest unifying links for Western Jewry. Similarly, the Middle East peace process has drastically diminished, for the time being, the need for public action in support of the State of Israel.

American Jewish leaders thus feel left in the role of gallery watchers at ceremonies on the White House lawn.

The Dialogue with the President, held recently in Jerusalem, left most Diaspora participants thoroughly dissatisfied. President Weizman didn't agree that he was also president of the Jewish people, and reiterated his position that Jews don't have a real future outside Israel.

Dispersed participants didn't receive the appreciation they had been expecting for their political and philanthropic efforts on Israel's behalf. And while they were seeking a more sophisticated partnership, the Israelis insisted on the monolithic objective of mass aliyah.

The image of a more prosperous Israel and the declining external threat only reinforced existing trends of resentment toward the Diaspora.

The July 18 terrorist bombing of the Jewish community center in Buenos Aires (followed by two bombings in London) demonstrated that recent attempts in Israel among some intellectual circles to develop simplistic theories about a new "Post-Zionism" are premature.

Argentinian President Carlos Menem clearly intended his appeal to the Mossad for assistance in investigating the attack to be publicized.

The judges' response was that the State of Israel in effect constitutes a link in the long chain of Jewish history, and was the legal heir of the Jewish victims.

The Holocaust, following decades of antisemitic persecution, proved the need for a sovereign shelter and homeland for Jews. As such, Israel is responsible for Jewish destiny.

Thus, the prosecution and the judges explained, Israel had the legal authority to deal with Nazi crimes, which had already been defined by international law as crimes against humanity.

Just over three decades after the definition of the legal significance of Israel's responsibility in Jewish history, Israel is now exposed to a totally different dimension of responsibility toward Jewish communities in the Diaspora.

Some "Post-Zionism" advocates will find it difficult to digest these instances of anti-Jewish terror connected to the peace process in the Middle East. These attacks underlie the common fate of Israeli and Diaspora Jews.

As these "abnormal" aspects of the Jewish existence surface, it is difficult to evolve a clear definition of Israel's role and responsibility to protect civilians who are loyal citizens of other sovereign states.

Traditional Zionist doctrine can no longer supply a clear-cut and significant answer to Jew-hatred in all its different expressions.

In contrast to Herzl's vision, the existence of an independent Israeli state has not eradicated antisemitism around the world. Quite often, in both war and peace, Israel's existence only worsens the phenomenon of Jew-hatred.

The international terrorist connections of Islamic fundamentalism or neo-Nazi elements means that the State of Israel must bear the responsibility for Jewish groups around the world.

Thus Diaspora Jewry will be facing domestic problems such as assimilation and weakened Jewish identity, while, at the same time, confronting antisemitic terror tied to Israel - its other source of identity.

The Zionist message, that Israel is the homeland of all the Jews, acquires extra clout when terror strikes, even if it does not supply a realistic answer to the more complex needs of Jewish existence in the Diaspora.

The writer is executive director of the World Jewish Congress in Israel.

Peer pressure

FRANKLIN STRIER

SPECULATION is rampant about O.J. Simpson's chances at the hands of a jury. But the debate over fairness, pretrial publicity, celebrity and so on misses the point. It is an enduring and profound truth that juries have never been reliable vehicles for the equitable resolution of trial court disputes. Here's why:

- The American lay jury is a howling anachronism. Originally effective during colonial times as a bulwark against the judges appointed by England, the jury today has become a pawn in the hands of skilled and well-financed litigators. As modernity brings us more complexity, continued use of the lay jury for many litigated disputes is dysfunctional. Uninformed and unjust decisions result.
- In what other problem-solving endeavor would we rely exclusively on people with virtually no expertise in or firsthand knowledge of the matter to be resolved?
- This reaches the height of irrationality when we ask lay people to judge the testimony of expert witnesses in scientific and technological fields.
- The law abides the paradox of jury lawlessness. This phenomenon, also known as jury nullification, is unique to American law.

Justice by jury is a myth

Initially, jurors are sworn to obey the judge's legal instructions. Yet in deliberations, the power of jurors to ignore the law is inviolable, defended by pillars of the bench and bar alike.

- The adversary and jury systems combine to deliver a witch's brew of trial justice. For years, crafty attorneys have prevailed, in contravention of the merits of their cases, by plying myriad forensic tricks and pandering to the basest of juror emotions.
- Not only does the legal profession condone these tactics, it also instructs in their use through law school courses and practitioner seminars. In a survey of Los Angeles jurors I conducted in 1989 (the largest in the United States), more than one-third believed that the outcome of the cases they sat on had been dictated by a disparity in skills between the opposing attorneys.

DISPARATE FINANCIAL resources between litigants skew jury trial results. The wealthier the litigant, the better the available legal representation.

I refer not only to better attorneys, but also to more persuasive expert witnesses, and to litigation support services that help to "scientifically" select the most favorably disposed jurors. These factors influenced the first Rodney King case, the William Kennedy Smith rape case and the Bobbitt, Menendez and Damian Williams cases.

- Antediluvian procedural rules cripple even elemental jury fact-finding. While the law repackages the most solemn obligations upon the jury - determination of guilt or innocence in criminal cases; assignment of rights, duties and damage awards in civil cases - it denies jurors basic independent fact-finding tools.
- Most courts, for instance, forbid jurors to ask questions, take notes or see a transcript of the testimony. I call this the jury "idiot savant" syndrome.
- Most judicial instructions are worthless. Rather than explain or clarify the law, the judge's instructions usually confound the jurors with jargon-laden, incomprehensible language - worded to avoid appellate reversal, not to guide jurors. Consequently, jurors commonly deliberate and vote in ignorance of the law as given from the bench, referring instead to their personal values and biases, or succumbing to the emotions evoked by attorney pandering.
- Bad jury verdicts - those abrasively inconsonant with both the law and common notions of justice and decency - are not the product of some misguided new morality, but rather are and have always been endemic to our jury system. They will continue so until the system is reformed.
- Needed reforms would first remove complex and technical cases from juries, and then empower juries in the remaining cases. Engaged jurors are more effective jurors. Allow them to ask questions and take notes. In deliberations, permit them to retrieve from computers any part of the transcribed testimony or the judge's instructions. Use neutral instead of partisan expert witnesses. Above all, reward instructions so that if jurors want to follow the law, they can actually understand it.

The writer is editor of the Journal of Business and Management in the School of Management at California State University, Dominguez Hills.

(Los Angeles Times)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WRONG INVESTMENT

Sir, - Once again the Ministry of Transport with the announcement of an investment of millions of shekels in road infrastructure is looking down the wrong end of a telescope. Their narrow view is to provide more roads for more cars. The cure-all for road accidents and crowded roads is not more roads. This will only amplify the equation - more roads, more cars, more deaths.

The real answer is so clear, so simple: Expand the existing mass transport systems of intercity buses and railway network. Offer the long-suffering Israeli public an alternative to overcrowded, stuffy, uncomfortable buses driven by surly, unhelpful, arrogant drivers who are more interested in fiddling with the radio than the road ahead and passenger comfort. Pamper the people with clean, roomy vehicles, airconditioning, in-vehicle washrooms, plenty of luggage space, video screens (whatever their hearts desire); increase the frequency and lengthen the hours of service; extend the network on existing roads until it is no longer practical, necessary or even desirable to own a car; break the virtual monopoly of Egged and give private companies a chance to improve service and reduce fares by fair competition and not unhealthy subsidies.

NUMBER PLATES

Sir, - My name is Aaron. I am in eighth grade at Ford Middle School, and doing a school project. I am writing to you to see if one of your readers can help me. I am trying to make a display of automobile license number plates from as many different countries as possible. I have already gotten plates from 43 different countries around the world. I am writing to see if one of your readers can help me get one or two good used number plates from your country. My teacher and parents think this display will make others want to learn about other countries. (My father says that he will refund the surface mail postage cost to anyone who can send a plate or two.)

AARON PETAN,
4801 South D Street,
Tacoma, Washington State 98408-6511,
U.S.A.

STATE OF DISREPAIR

Sir, - A. Anhang's complaint about lack of maintenance of important buildings (July 17) can be applied to almost every site in Israel which is under the control of a public authority.

We spent a few days on the shores of the Kinneret, a vacation site which is nearer, quieter and more beautiful than many of the package-deal resorts abroad. Although the private beach where we stayed was kept immaculately clean, four walks along the open beaches were spoiled by the stench of rotting litter and the sight of debris from long-ago picnics. During the three days of our holiday, the entire northwest shore was awash with dead fish poisoned by either pesticides or industrial waste, making swimming almost impossible. Traveling home through the beauty of Galilee, the roadside was one continuous garbage dump.

I visited the new Tel Aviv Central Bus Station one week after it opened. For 25 years, rivers of urine had flowed from the washrooms of the old station because maintenance was neglected pending the building of the new station. The new station, heralded as a landmark of the Middle East, was already noisy and dirty with insufficient seating or waiting areas. I wrote to the management and was assured that these initial problems were in the process of being solved.

Last week, just over a year after the station opened, I visited again. The washrooms on every level were filthy, but now one pays the privilege of a shekel to use them, the noise was horrendous and there is still insufficient seating both in the lobbies and by the platforms.

My Haifa bus was late and while I stood waiting in line inside the building which was insufficiently air-conditioned, I noticed that the tiled floors were already cracked and chipped, with a buildup of grime and dirt in the cracks and that the paintwork on all the metal fixtures and barriers was already flaking. If this is the situation after one year, in another five years the entire building will have to be closed down for renovations.

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Beyond Security

The Hopes for Peace Begin To Build Upon Themselves

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

JERUSALEM
DAN MERIDOR, a former Justice Minister, was chatting last Tuesday about how much Israel has changed — how its economy has taken on vigor and its people self-confidence, how the nation itself is emerging triumphant from decades of conflict to be recognized as a regional superpower.

As he spoke in Parliament's cafeteria, a sprawling room set against a panoramic view of Jerusalem, Mr. Meridor kept glancing at a most striking illustration of this new Israel: its legislators staring, transfixed, at televised images of King Hussein of Jordan and their own Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, addressing a joint session of the United States Congress. In the audience was Rehazam Ze'evi, leader of a far-right party that advocates the expulsion of Arabs, barely 10 feet from him were a dozen photographers jostling to shoot pictures of Yasir Arafat's sister-in-law, Hala Tawil, paying her first visit to Parliament as the guest of another

legislator. "These are good days for Israel," said Mr. Meridor, a leading figure in the right-wing opposition Likud Party, flashing a mischievous smile of appreciation at the scene.

Indeed they are. As the reality of a negotiated peace between Arabs and Jews keeps unfolding in dramatic chapters, Israelis are finding themselves less obsessed with the question of security that has dogged them so insistently for nearly 50 years; instead, they are turning toward other aspects of life. And as the siege mentality of the ordinary person lifts, the new optimism in turn is accelerating the peace process.

Even the considerable roadblocks that remain on the path to peace and that were so evident in recent days — Syria's hesitance about joining in, Yasir Arafat's lack of a sure hand in administering self-rule, and terror bombings against Jews in Argentina, Panama and Brunei — do not hold the public imagination prisoner as they might, once have. Attention, instead, remains on the country's relentless climb toward the elite status of a first-world nation, where people think first of things like travel, cable television, new cars, portable phones, and the next visit to the latest high-fashion shopping mall.

"I have been here for 30 years," says Hersh Goodman, editor-in-chief of the bimonthly Jerusalem Report. "There is change at every level. The economy is being privatized. People have more disposable income. The country's population has increased by nearly a million new immigrants in the last three years with unemployment falling at the same time."

"After the Madrid conference it seemed everyone wanted to reach out to Israel. We could do business anywhere. We are exporting more than \$20 billion of goods from high-tech to swimwear. I can go to Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim nation."

To a reporter who has covered the Arab world for much of the last 15 years and has also traveled regularly to Israel, this sense of Israeli self-confidence helps explain the most stunning revelation of the unfolding peace process — the widening acceptance of each other by former enemies on both sides of the Mideast divide, as the politics of peace achieves breakthroughs in the



A relaxing of tensions: In Tel Aviv, Israelis dined last week at the harbor. In Jerusalem, an Israeli soldier and his father joined a group watching King Hussein on TV.

psychology of peace, and this in turn paves the way for the next political agreement.

Last week, for example, as Mr. Meridor's colleagues in Parliament watched the address in Congress on live television in Jerusalem, so did millions of Arabs across the Middle East — even in Syria. For the first time, it turned out, President Hafez al-Assad felt that it was wise to let his people witness such a spectacle.

Meanwhile, in Jordan, television commentators referred to Mr. Rabin as "the Israeli leader," "His Excellency the Prime Minister" and "Mr. Rabin." There was none of the "Zionist entity" venom of past years. Israeli reporters were greeted in Amman warmly, if sometimes awkwardly. Saudi newspapers gave the event banner coverage. Once-militant Algeria proclaimed its support

publicly for the agreement to end hostilities between Jordan and Israel. Only in the capitals of the most radical regimes — Teheran, Baghdad and Tripoli, for example — was the old abusive language still in use.

Seeking to Talk

Zeev Schiff, who writes for the Israeli daily Haaretz and who spent a week in Jordan this month as the personal guest of Crown Prince Hassan, said the most important change he has tracked in the Arab side of the Middle East equation has been a broadening of appreciation that a relationship with Israel is necessary. "They need to have a dialogue with the Israeli people," Mr. Schiff said. "The Palestinians understood that when they

went to Oslo for secret talks and so did the Egyptians long before, as do the Moroccans, Tunisians, Qataris, Omanis and others in the Arab world now."

Syria, of course, has not been so forthcoming, but last week President Assad, even as he opened the airwaves to peace oratory from Washington, also used friendly journalists to put out a tantalizing signal: that he would not mind if a joint Lebanese-Syrian delegation began direct talks with Israel.

Among Arabs, the drive to make peace is in strong measure the result of economic necessity; if for Israel the cost of security had become painful over the years, for many Arab lands the cost of permanent war had

Continued on page 2

Rwanda's Lottery of Life and Death

By JERRY GRAY

NAIROBI, Kenya
WHEN medical relief finally arrived at the SOS Village orphanage just outside Goma, Zaire, and the doctor heading an Israeli army medical team finished a cursory examination of the frail and listless young cholera victims sprawled on the floor, among his first questions to the orphanage physician was: "Shall we take the ones that are most likely to die or those most likely to survive?"

"How do you choose?" was the plaintive reply of Dr. Nimet Lillani, the orphanage physician. "They all deserve an equal chance."

Dr. Lillani then set about choosing which of the 10 children from among the more than 4,000 under her care, scores of them cholera victims, would be given an edge at survival.

Spoken and unspoken, the question of who lives and who dies is repeated thousands of times a day during the Rwandan refugee crisis.

Back in the universities, bioethicists may debate the fine points of medical triage. But for the doctors and relief workers here in the field, confronting a deluge of 1.2 million refugees sick with cholera, dysentery, dehydration, there is little time for the luxury of reflection. They try to save as many as they can, knowing that most will die unnoticed, the decisions made less by people than by chance.

"I think it will go down in history as the humanitarian nightmare," said Anne-Marie Huby, a spokeswoman for the French relief organization Doctors Without Borders. "This is a situation where everybody expects us to do wonders and we can't. Aid agencies have got



A medical worker helped a severely ill Rwandan refugee Friday in Zaire.

to be honest and say that we do what we can, but there is a point we reach where we can do no more."

In deciding who lives or dies, there is no democracy.

In a more perfect world, one might expect special care would be given the very young, who potentially have the fullest lives before them. But such decisions are more often made in a perversely Darwinian way.

Because they tend to be the weakest, the very young, along with the very old, are among the least likely to receive help. It is those strong enough to seek attention, who may need it the least, who have the best chance of getting food and medicine.

For the undertakers who work dusk to dawn picking up corpses, it can be a fine

distinction even determining who is living and who is dead. Take the scene witnessed by journalists last week as body collectors heaped piles of decomposing bodies onto a truck for a delivery to a mass grave.

From somewhere among the jumble, one of the bodies moved, that of an elderly man.

"He's alive," shouted one of the journalists.

Raising the alarm did not immediately stir the body collectors from their task.

"He may be alive now, but he's dying and we're not going to be coming back this way today," the foreman of the burial detail replied. "We may as well take him now."

After entreaties from the journalists,

the foreman ordered the man removed from the truck and placed on the side of the road, where he survived being buried alive but almost assuredly did not live beyond the day.

Impossible Decisions

Decisions by United Nations' officials are made with a great deal more diplomacy, but often with the same result.

To discourage refugees from establishing spontaneous settlements, the United Nations and other relief agencies deliver food only to three established camps. Thousands of refugees — already weakened by disease, war and the long flight from Rwanda — are forced to go to the food. For many it winds up a death march. To try to feed the people at these impromptu settlements would only add to the burden of an already overtaxed relief operation and threaten it with collapse.

"Whatever choice there is, it is a very bad choice," Raymond Wilkinson, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said of the decisions officials are forced to make each day.

Should refugees who are well enough be encouraged to return to Rwanda, lessening the burden on the relief effort in Zaire? Or would that risk spreading the cholera further? Are they more likely to be killed by violence at home or by disease in the camps?

"When we come back to our tents at night, we think that today we have saved about 1,000 lives and that is satisfying in medical terms, it's great," said Ms. Huby of Doctors Without Borders. "But we know that when we venture farther into the camp, there are hundreds of bodies and people dying and you know that as a medic you have basically only put a drop in the ocean."

From Inquiry to Inquisition The Congressional hearing, great and small.

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Rosenbaum

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Art and Subversion Why Bernstein scared Hoover.

By Ralph
Blumenthal

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Mirror on Society The new Russia through its television commercials.

By Alessandra Stanley

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The World

A Writer Hides. Her Country Winces.

By JOHN F. BURNS

DHAKA, Bangladesh In the weeks when the world's soccer nations were competing for the World Cup, the favorite topic among Bangladeshis was the performance of Brazil. Perhaps because Brazil is in some ways similar to Bangladesh — crowded, and for the most part desperately poor — people all across this nation draped their homes with Brazil's green-and-yellow flag. When Brazil won the championship, crowds danced in the streets.

But this Bangladesh, striking for its spontaneity and good will, is not the Bangladesh familiar in the West. The Bangladesh that has been capturing attention there is a country where crowds of angry Muslims have been demanding the death of a writer accused of blaspheming the Koran. The images have been all the more stark for the fact that the writer, Taslima Nasrin, is a woman, who reacted to the death threats by fleeing to an undisclosed hideout and issuing anguished appeals to Western governments to save her life.

Nearly two months later, Ms. Nasrin remains in hiding, negotiating through her lawyers for an arrangement under which she can leave Bangladesh for refuge in a Western country. But before this can be done, a deal must be worked out under which Ms. Nasrin answers the Government's criminal charge that she defamed the Muslim faith. The charge, brought under a law drawn up by Britain when it was the colonial power in India, can bring a penalty of two years in prison.

For Western governments, writers' groups and human rights organizations, Ms. Nasrin's flight to the West would be a successful end to the affair, assuming that extremists here did not stir Muslims abroad to violence against her. It is this fear, among other things, that has led to comparisons with Salman Rushdie, the Indian-born writer who remains under round-the-clock police guard in Britain years after Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called on Muslims to kill him for what the ayatollah deemed blasphemy against Islam.

But even if Ms. Nasrin finds safety in the West, the matter will have lasting repercussions here. Among other things, Prime Minister Khaleda Zia's Government will face the consequences of the concession it made, in bringing the defamation charge, to the Muslim clerics who have led the campaign against Ms. Nasrin. Many here, including senior ministers in Mrs. Zia's cabinet, believe it was wrong to meet the fervor in the streets by bringing the criminal charge. Far from cooling passions, these critics say, the Government has only encouraged militants in the fundamentalist Party of God, a hitherto



Taslima Nasrin

marginal political force.

But in apportioning blame, many here do not stop at the clerics and their appeasers. Many of those whose futures seem most at risk from the fundamentalists — the professional class of bankers and doctors, engineers and editors who are working for a modernized, secular Bangladesh — reserve much of their frustration for the Western countries that have intervened on Ms. Nasrin's behalf. They are irritated at what they regard as a short-sighted approach. In "mistaking Bangladesh for Iran," as one scholar put it, the West may foster the extremism it seeks to oppose by leaving Bangladeshis feeling willfully misunderstood.

Resenting Labels

Bangladeshis have long complained at the stereotyping of their country. They resent Henry A. Kissinger's reference to Bangladesh as "a basket case," a description that has seemed increasingly unjust in light of the country's success in raising food production, combating natural disasters, and lowering what had been one of the world's highest birth rates. And in the Nasrin affair,

Bangladesh finds itself being disparaged anew as a country that is pandering to Muslim fundamentalism, and, in doing so, abandoning principles like freedom of expression that it espouses in its Constitution.

A point made by many here is the one suggested by the uninhibited rejoicing over Brazil's victory in the World Cup — that Bengali Muslims are in fact an easygoing and in many ways worldly people. Despite political upheavals that have included the tumultuous independence struggle with Pakistan in 1971, Bangladeshis say, their country is not a natural breeding ground for extremism. Religious zealots, they say, have always been a marginal force, all the more so since the Party of God, the fundamentalists' main political vehicle, took the side of the Pakistani army in 1971, and encouraged its followers to engage in savage bloodletting.

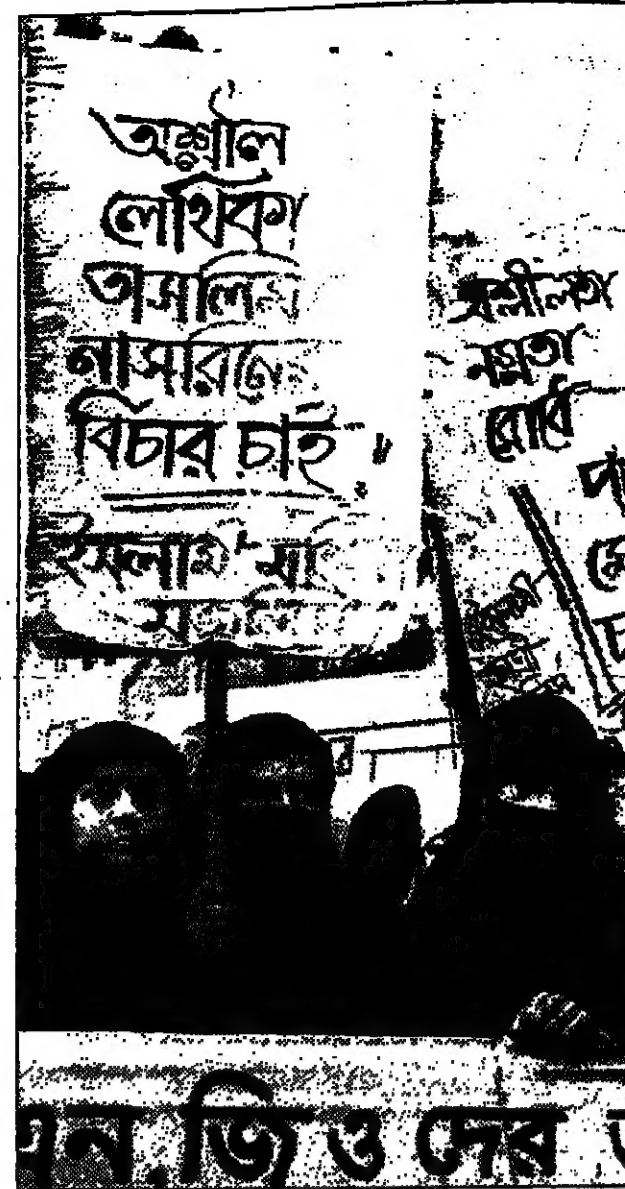
Wariness of Zealots

But if extremism is alien to many Bangladeshis, many here say, it would be unwise to ignore the potential that all religious zealots have for exploiting frustrations bred by chronic poverty and misunderstandings. The case most often cited is that of India, whose history since independence has been scarred by upheavals that have grown out of religious and cultural enmities. Although many here feel the Government erred in bringing a criminal charge against Ms. Nasrin, a wariness of the fundamentalists' wrath is shared even by the writer's supporters. "Once fundamentalism is out of the bottle, you can't put it back," said Kamal Hossain, a former Foreign Minister who leads Ms. Nasrin's legal team.

Others here say that Western countries have made the mistake of speaking of freedom of expression as if Dhaka were London or New York, a place where democracy is sufficiently well rooted to survive the shocks of unfettered speech and writing.

In Ms. Nasrin's case, many writers and academics here say, the jarring point has been less her general case — that traditional interpretations of the Koran have been used to inhibit the emancipation of women — than the provocative methods she has chosen, particularly the sexually graphic language she has used in poems and newspaper columns. "To most Bangladeshis, Taslima is like someone from Mars," an American diplomat said. "There is simply no resonance for that kind of thing here."

With fundamentalist leaders drawing tens of thousands to their rallies against Ms. Nasrin, few here doubt that the threats to the writer must be taken seriously. But many educated Bangladeshis also fear that the affair may be used in the West to promote broader



Bangladeshis protesting against Nasrin last month.

anxieties about the Muslim world. When Westerners condemn Bangladesh out of hand for its handling of the affair, without showing understanding of how explosive religious feelings can be in a largely illiterate country, these people say, they are promoting a new stereotype of Muslim fundamentalism stalking its way across the Middle East and Asia. They are saying, in effect, that even if the Government was wrong-headed in trying to appease the fundamentalists by prosecuting Ms. Nasrin, it is just as wrong for Westerners to ignore the Government's need to outmaneuver the fundamentalists.

"The Taslima phenomenon has re-awakened the Western sense of Islam as an archaic, obscurantist force that favors the cutting off of hands and placing women in purdah," said Mahfuz Anam, a self-styled "secularist" who gave up a senior United Nations job in New York to become editor of The Daily Star, one of Dhaka's leading newspapers. "When I see how the West is reacting to this business, I can't help feeling that there is an overwhelming urge there to say, 'Look! That's what Islam does!' Instead of trying to understand how complex these things can be."

The Odd World of Russian TV Commercials

Presto! Past Sparkles, Present Vanishes!

By ALESSANDRA STANLEY

MOSCOW THE advertisement could be for Lloyd's of London or even Ralph Lauren. A faded, sepia-tinted group photograph of turn-of-the-century bankers dissolves into a similar portrait of 1990's-era bankers, and then a third, contemporary group. A bowler hat floats, Magritte-style, through all three tableaux to land on the head of a young boy at the knee of a proper 1990's businessman. The not-so-subliminal message of the ad for the Russian Credit Bank is tradition, heritage and continuity through the ages.

Missing are the 70 years when all commercial banking came to a halt under Soviet rule.

Denial and wishful thinking are pillars of any nation's advertising. But there is something odd in the way that Russians portray themselves through their commercials. On Russian TV now, images range from recreations of a romanticized pre-Revolutionary past to copycat evocations of Madison Avenue's middle America.

What is striking, besides the air-brushed history, is that contemporary Russia is almost entirely absent, even an idealized version of it. On TV, the most prevalent 30-second depictions of post-Communist Russian society are hurried, blurred and darkly tinged with self-parody. "The only way to make a successful ad here is to use the past or the future," said Yuri Grinov, creative director of Premier 5V, one of Russia's leading ad agencies. "The present doesn't sell."

Western-style commercial advertising has existed in Russia for about five years, though even in Soviet times viewers were subjected to grandiose public service announcements — a spot lauding natural gas, another inveighing against littering. Particularly in the last two years, Russian ads have evolved from amateurish, blatant pitches to more sophisticated, elliptical appeals.

The industry is almost entirely unregulated. President Boris N. Yeltsin recently issued a decree seeking to impose some truth in advertising, but existing laws on the subject are almost never enforced. Cigarette ads, for example, are not supposed to air until after 10 P.M., but even in prime time viewers can watch tanned young people enjoying a luxuriant smoke in the great outdoors.

Advertising was behind the fall from grace last week of Russia's largest investment company, MMM. The company enjoyed dizzying success — shares rose from \$1 in February to \$50 in mid-July — before rumors of the imminent collapse of a share-selling pyramid scheme caused thousands to panic and try to get their money back.

Its ubiquitous ads had promised 3,000 percent dividends and featured the character Lyonya Gulubkov, a bumbling Russian Everyman who effortlessly stumbles onto the good life after buying MMM shares. One vignette has Lyonya sitting at a table spread with vodka and potato salad with his pal Ivan, who chides him, Soviet-style, for being an unproductive parasite. Lyonya replies brightly: "I'm not a parasite. I'm an investor."

The most recent episode shows the two pale, potbellied buddies, referred to by the narrator as "our guys," meaning "our compatriots," sitting on a California beach, rich from their MMM shares, swilling beer and ogling a bikini-clad beach goddess.

The commercials, which ran an average of 30 times a day, were cheaply made, enormously effective and so familiar that Mr. Yeltsin mentioned Gulubkov in denouncing misleading ads. Even in the midst of the scandal, the ads continued to run.

Ego-Driven

Some here feel that the images of Russians in such ads reflect a society in disarray, a funhouse-mirror reflection of low self-esteem. As Lydia Vasilyeva Matreyeva, a professor of psychology and media communications at Moscow State University, put it, "Russians can be smart, gay and sentimental, but they can't love themselves." Ms. Matreyeva, who advises advertising companies, is one of many Soviet academics who since Communism's fall have repackaged themselves as media and marketing consultants.

Russia's five main TV stations all sell advertising time, and commercials pitch everything. Ads are still quite cheap. A minute on the top-rated Russian television program, "Field of Dreams," a prime-time game show, costs \$20,000, compared with upwards of \$300,000 for a 30-second slot on a top-rated prime-time network show in the United States. On average a minute of Russian air time costs about \$4,000.

Russian commercials also cost far less to make — even the most lavish only \$50,000 or \$60,000 — but they are often no less slick than American ads. But for all the Madison Avenue-type sophistication, there is still considerable resistance to relying on focus groups and polling to read consumers. "Most Russian advertising is still not trying to figure out what the customer wants to hear," said Bruce MacDonald, chief Moscow representative of BBDO, the American advertising giant. "It's about what the client wants to say about himself."

Aleksel Gusev, director of Video International, the Russian ad agency that created the generational TV spot



Catherine the Great in an Imperial Bank television ad.

for Russian Credit Bank, agreed.

For one client, a fur retailer, he devised a 60-second melodrama of an elopement on a snowy night, evoking both Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and the romance fiction of Barbara Cartland. The furs are far less noticeable than the ads' two Russian movie stars. "He ordered the ad just before summer, when nobody buys furs," Mr. Gusev said of his client. "It's really about his life style, so he can show his friends and say, that's my ad."

Video International also created a well-known campaign for Imperial Bank, a series of richly cinematic anecdotes featuring autocratic rulers throughout history, ranging from Caesar and Tamerlane to Peter the Great and Catherine the Great.

The ads tapped Russians' love of movies and literature, playing on their attraction to story-telling. Mr. Aleksei said the bank's director "wanted the ads to be a gift to viewers."

Ms. Matreyeva, who advised the campaign's producers, suggested that instead the ads subliminally reflect Russians' longing for order and strong leadership; absolute power in these ads is mostly benevolent.

While there is outright nostalgia for the pre-Revolutionary past, there is also some cloaked nostalgia for Soviet times. One TV ad shows 1920's Bolshevik workers in caps and red scarves packed into a dimly lit theater, watching gape-mouthed as Communist youths on stage in bloomers and red ribbons sing revolutionary songs and perform synchronized gymnastics to demonstrate the perfection of Soviet-built automobiles.

The ad, campy and affectionately satirical, was made for a new dealership selling Russian-made cars. "We are laughing at them," Yuri Grinov said of the Bolshevik characters.

"But there is also some nostalgia," he explained. "The ad works both ways — it appeals to young people and also the old."

Mr. Grinov, 29, who wears shoulder-length hair, black clothes and cowboy boots, said that American companies are increasingly turning to Russian firms to tap the enigmatic local consumer. The American manufacturers of Lee Cooper jeans asked him to design a campaign for the Russian market, he said, because only Russians can truly understand the Russian mentality.

"I didn't just read Dostoevsky," he said. "I lived it."

Hope of Peace Is Building Upon Itself

Continued from page 1

become unbearable. Egypt was practically bankrupt when it made peace in the late 1970's. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries are not as wealthy as they were, and the Palestine Liberation Organization has lost the ability even to pay its employees' salaries. Jordan faces a worsening economy and accumulated debts.

In Israel, a year after beginning to deal openly with the P.L.O., economic pressures of a different kind underpin Mr. Rabin's aggressive moves toward peace, as a newly affluent population of 4.5 million begins to see life with more optimism.

It is one of those moments in a nation's history in which military prowess and economic prosperity conspire to alter a country's image of itself and of its neighbors. And the more Israelis come to believe in their own future, it seems, the more willing Arabs are to believe they can deal with Israel to their mutual benefit.

In recent months, the hottest issues consuming Israeli attention have been efforts to reform the health care system, lower import duties on consumer goods and create the country's first private university, as well as a boom in the building of new highways. Abroad, the

Even Syria broadcast the oratory of peace live from Washington.

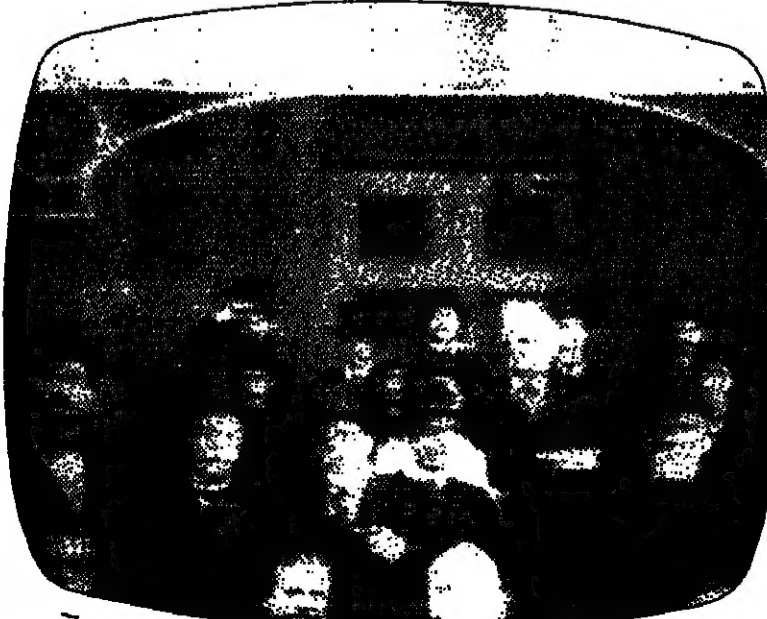
country has been fascinated by the crack medical team it has sent to help Rwandan refugees. Per capita income has climbed to \$13,000, placing Israel among the top 10 nations in the world, and since 1990 the economy has been growing at a remarkable 6 percent a year. Even as 500,000 to a million immigrants arrived in the last three years, Israel managed to lower its unemployment rate from 11 percent to 8 percent.

The blossoming of Israel has triggered envy and soul-searching among its neighbors. More and more, Arab commentators have stopped blaming outside conspiracies for Arab problems. The new message in Arab intellectual circles is that the Arab world must learn to negotiate differences because the ideology of all or nothing has cost too much.

Meanwhile, Israel's military might remains unquestioned, and this has been the other essential ingredient for the optimism that Mr. Rabin is capitalizing on, as he leads his people ever further into coming to terms with their enemies of a half-century.

"It is not a new Israel," says Meron Benvenisti, a historian and former deputy mayor of Jerusalem. "It was all there except that people never allowed the reality of our strength to penetrate their psyche because it would betray their paranoia. Now this dichotomy is over. What we see now is that Mr. Rabin is bringing Israel into its proper regional superpower role."

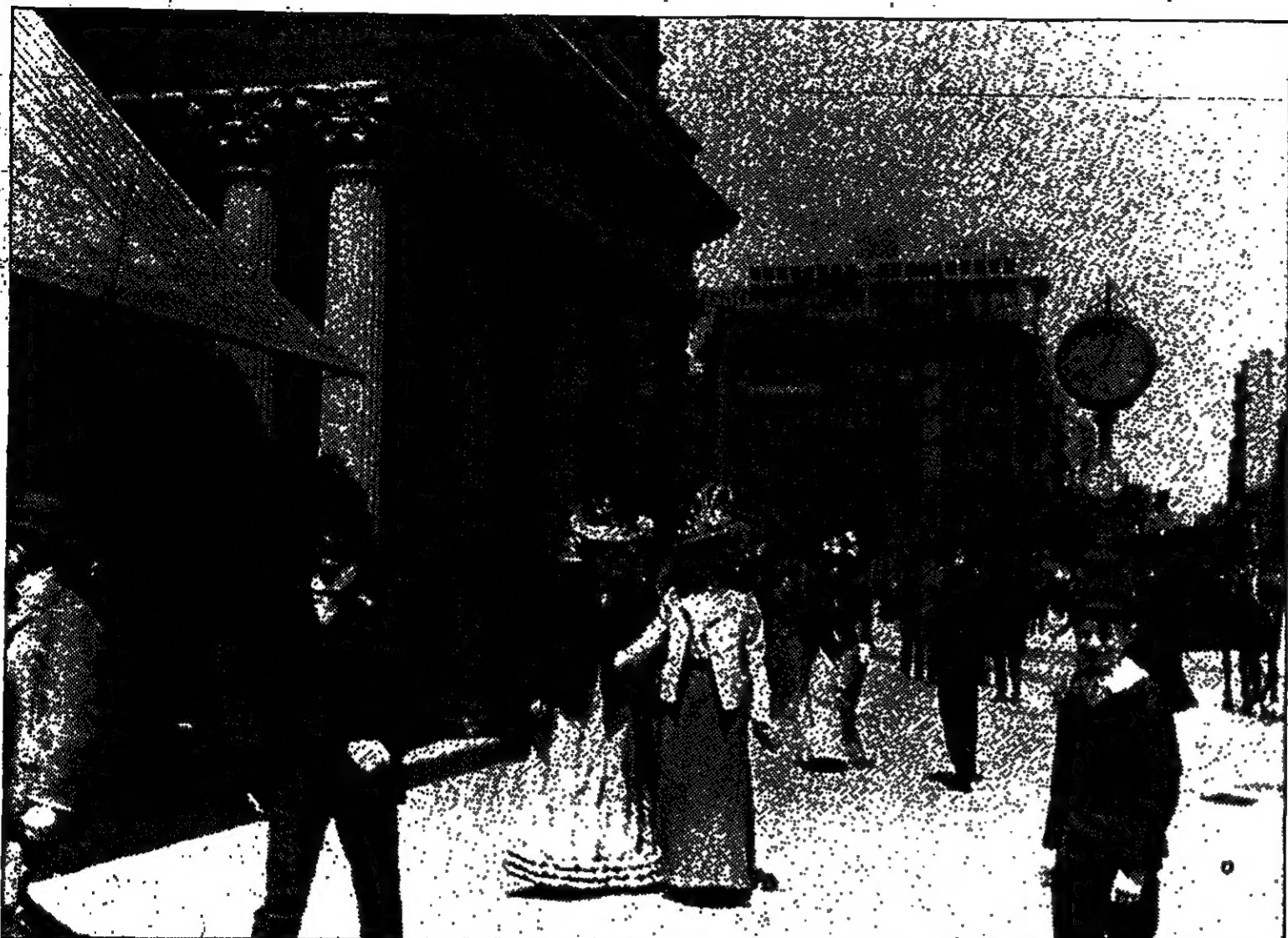
As long as peace still seems attainable, the process continues to strengthen itself. Barry Rubin, a political scientist, says military service has been quietly cut from 36 months to 32 months for men and from 24 months to 20 months for women, further changing Israelis' lives as manpower is gradually cut in favor of high tech. "People no longer want their lives to revolve around conflict," he said. "They now perceive peace as possible and the status quo as impossible to preserve."



19th-century bankers in a Russian Credit Bank television ad.

Ideas & Trends

And a Fine Brawling City It Was!



Remembrance of streets past: New Yorkers strolled in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and 23d Street, in 1896.

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD

If you had the choice of returning to an earlier New York, the one that lives in soft, censored memory of days that never really were, which years would you choose? The virtually simultaneous emergence of several novels, including best-sellers by E. L. Doctorow and Caleb Carr and a perennial from 1970, vote for the last 40 years of the 19th Century.

Those were the years that saw Gotham erupt as a world-class industrial metropolis. It was the time chosen by Peter Quinn for his newly published "Banished Children of Eve," a novel about caste and class during the Civil War draft riots. It was an era in which the city's population more than doubled, from 800,000 in 1860 to 1.8 million in the late 1890's, when the murders in Caleb Carr's "The Alienist" take place.

The changes that accompanied the burst of growth on Manhattan Island, which was New York City until the Consolidation of 1898, embraced all extremes, from the raw, ruthless drive depicted by Abraham Cahan in "The Rise of David Levinsky" to the more genteel, no less ruthless, elegance portrayed in Edith Wharton's "Age of Innocence."

The Civil War and its aftermath brought tides of immigrants and Americans from the farms and smaller cities. The era spawned miserable poverty on the Lower East Side, an explosion of wealth that gave the name to the Gilded Age and the political corruption embodied in Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed.

Prostitution thrived in Allen Street bordellos and along the hotel blocks of Broadway. Newspaper reporters mined muck and melodrama with a short walk to the dangerous and foreign Lower East Side slums. New York was, in the 1860's and 1870's, a town sharply divided but still largely accessible by foot in all of its neighborhoods — though some neighborhoods were dangerous enough to discourage all but the brave and foolhardy.

New York in those 40 years changed as much as it has during the past four decades. As the city, locust-like, devoured open spaces northward from about Canal Street, the two

main stems were Broadway and the Bowery.

The Bowery, no longer the idyllic street of Dutch farms, was the main artery of the Lower East Side, a street where gangs conspired and vaudeville and cheap drama and liquor were plentiful. Broadway featured an upscale New York. Twenty-five hotels lined the street, including the magnificent 600-room St. Nicholas at Spring Street, built for more than \$1 million in the 1850's, when \$1 million was still a lot of money.

Nearby at Prince Street was the Niblos Gardens, where the splashy musical hit "The Black Crook" played to full 3,000-seat houses. P. T. Barnum's New Museum at Spring

A look at Gotham's gaslight past, now bathed in a nostalgic glow by latter-day storytellers, as it was.

Street opened in 1865, having moved uptown with the times. Its most famous star would be Tom Thumb, whose marriage to the equally diminutive Lavinia Warren would be staged at the patrician Grace Church at Broadway and 10th Street.

The presence of the church undoubtedly fostered the rise of a fleet of majestic department stores that gave Broadway and Sixth Avenue, north to 23d Street, the name of Ladies' Mile.

The epicenter of gridlock in those late 1860's was in Lower Broadway, where Fulton Street meets Nassau Street, and where the horse-drawn traffic of drays, buses and carriages blended in a Hogarthian tangle.

From the 200-foot spire of Trinity Church, the loftiest panorama of the city appeared: the maritime vista, with the China clippers at South Street, the fishing boats unloading at Fulton Street, the barges down from the Erie

Canal with cargoes of grain. One could see ferries scooting like waterbugs all around the islands. At West 10th Street, a line of barges sold oysters to people strolling through the harborscape.

The 1870's, the period of Doctorow's "The Waterworks," saw the city moving farther uptown, past Madison Square. Central Park had opened, although it was at first used more by the rich because working classes, feeling too inhibited by Central Park regulations, flocked to the beer gardens and commercial parks in the still woody East 80's.

By the 1880's, Trinity no longer soared; it had been dwarfed by the Brooklyn Bridge. Elevated railroads now chugged overhead, but horse-drawn stage lines still crisscrossed the island.

One of the finest prospects was the one from the Croton Distributing Reservoir, whose Egyptian-styled walls 50 feet high surrounded a four-acre lake next to the newly opened Bryant Park at 42d Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The big mansions of the nouveau riche were going up along Fifth, one step ahead of the lesser mortals nudging the well-to-do into more remote areas.

In the 1880's, the setting for Jack Finney's "Time and Again," the 1970 novel Robert Redford plans to make into a movie, the Dakota was opened on Central Park West at 72d Street, a lonely tower in the midst of a not-yet-arrived West Side. Goats grazed across the street, and the Columbus Avenue El rattled through open fields one block west.

By the 1890's, the scenario for the plot of "The Alienist," preparations were being made for a subway. The telephone had the city shouting "Hello, operator." The heart of the city had moved up to Herald Square and was edging nearer to Times (then Long Acre) Square, a drab intersection where blacksmiths toiled. Oscar Hammerstein changed all this when he opened his Olympia Music Hall at 44th Street in 1893.

To judge from its headlines, the more the city has changed, the more current New Yorkers can discern mirror images. Perhaps that is why these tough, unsentimental novels have seized a popular fancy. Oh, it was an exciting city in those 40 years.

In Search of a Vision For the City of the '90's

By TOM REDBURN

WHERE have you gone, Lewis Mumford and Jane Jacobs? A nation's cities turn their lonely eyes to you.

O.K., granted Mr. Mumford and Ms. Jacobs, the most insightful prophets and critics of the 20th-century American city, are no Joe DiMaggio. For Paul Simon, the songwriter, Joe was the larger-than-life icon of a lost age of American innocence. But something has also been lost from what passes these days for the art of urban planning. And that is precisely what those two intellectuals once brought to the field: a vision of the future of the big city.

This is a particularly critical issue today. With the vast expansion in the last two decades of multiple "edge cities" well away from the traditional downtowns, big cities no longer dominate the industrial and commercial life of the United States. "Given new communications technologies, relentless shareholder pressure and mobile labor markets, many large corporations no longer believe they require an urban presence," writes Joel Kotkin, a Los Angeles-based author and senior fellow at the Center for the New West. "Many are retreating to smaller cities and rural locales, where they enjoy special tax breaks, slavish local governments, weak union movements and feeble environmental controls."

In response, city planners and policy makers from Boston to San Francisco have sought to keep big companies from leaving by pouring vast resources into rebuilding their tired old downtowns. But for all the success of megaprojects like Baltimore's Inner Harbor, they have failed to reverse a broader decline or put much of a dent in inner-city poverty and crime.

What is needed instead, contend some of the new thinkers about urban issues, is more attention to bringing vitality to those small businesses and urban communities, largely ignored by real estate developers and city planners, where millions of immigrants and minority families have settled in search of opportunities to get ahead.

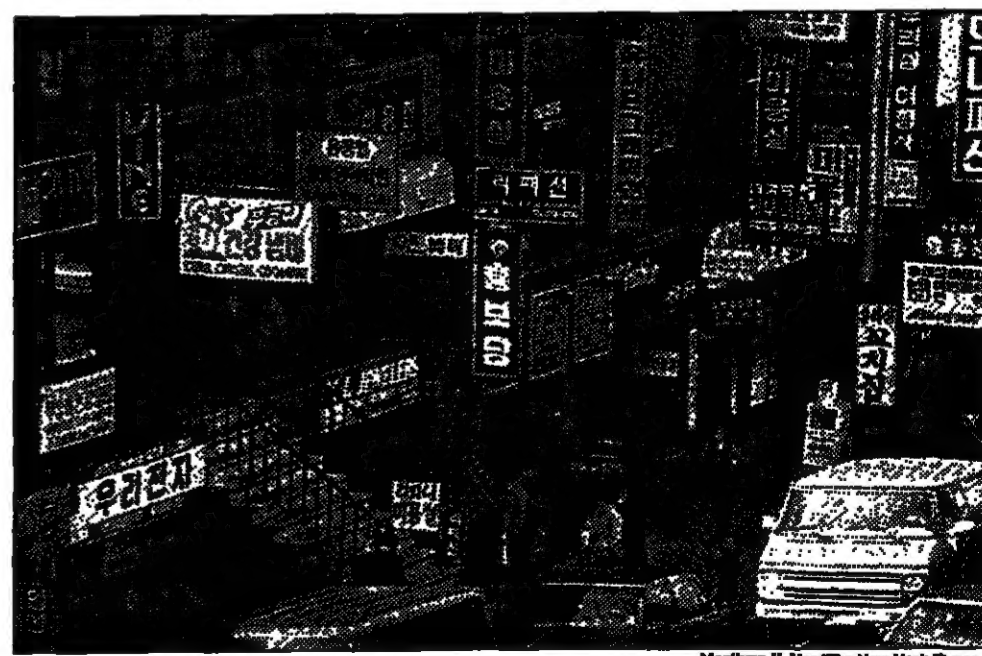
"Two themes dominate the conventional wisdom about cities: the effort to revitalize downtown office centers and despair over inner-city poverty," says Richard P. Nathan, author of "A New Agenda for Cities," and provost of the College of Public Affairs at the State University of New York at Albany. "But the real hope for the future of our big cities rests on the rebirth of the old neighborhoods by new immigrants and working families of blacks and Hispanics. We can't afford to neglect them anymore."

There is only so much, of course, that city planning can do alone. In contrast to many European cities, most American metropolitan areas have been shaped far more by powerful economic and technological forces than by any master planning.

But the obsession with downtown development that still animates most urban planners appears to have blinded many city officials to possibilities elsewhere.

'A Different Direction'

"Throughout history, the central city was always the central focus of urban areas," says Witold Rybczynski, a leading urban theorist at the University of Pennsylvania. "That is no longer true."



Korean, Chinese and Japanese businesses line Union Street in Flushing, N.Y., where the entrepreneurial spirit has revitalized the neighborhood.

Hoover's F.B.I. and the Politics of Art

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

CONSIDERING that J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. collected dossiers on such disparate cultural icons as Josephine Baker, John Lennon, Jean Seberg, E. B. White, Georgia O'Keeffe and Alexander Calder, it was perhaps less than jarring when it emerged last week that the bureau had kept a file of 600-plus pages on the late Leonard Bernstein, the preeminent composer and conductor whose official interest to Washington might reasonably have stopped with "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue," his ill-fated bicentennial Broadway musical.

But Hoover's preoccupation with subversion being what it was, and Mr. Bernstein's unquestioning embrace of liberal causes being what it was, it was inevitable that the maestro too would grace the Director's files.

Beyond illuminating the unusual scope of the F.B.I.'s undertaking, as exposed in the expurgated pages turned over under the Freedom of Information Act to the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, the Bernstein file can be read as a genuine if distorted tribute to the moral authority of the artist. Hoover's F.B.I. was concerned, if not obsessed, by the influence wielded by such symbols of what it considered the left-leaning cultural elite.

"Hoover found everybody threatening, but he had an exaggerated sense of opinion-shaping by the arts," said Garry Wills, the author and adjunct professor of history



Leonard Bernstein in 1969.

at Northwestern University in Chicago, who recalled the director's ardent efforts to woo Hollywood. It was not an illogical fear, Mr. Wills said, arguing that historically, after the Romantic movement freed artists from dependence on official benefactors, many became inherently subversive.

What was unexpected was the extent to which agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and their

legions of informers tracked Mr. Bernstein over more than three decades starting in the 1940's, through his affiliations with a numbingly repetitious roster of Councils for a Democratic This and Youth for a Free That, many of which were indexed as Red fronts on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Although the bureau conceded defeat as far back as 1954 in efforts to paint him as a Communist Party member or adherent, it persevered gamely in its probings.

The Cosmopolitan Threat

In these pages, in fact, the indefatigable Mr. Bernstein pops up, Zelig-like, on so many different benefit letterheads, mailing lists and reception lines it seems a wonder he had any time to perfect his craft and perform at all. Instead his protean activism, if anything, served to energize him for the dizzying musical heights he was to scale.

David Oshinsky, professor of history at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., and author of the book "A Conspiracy So Immense: The World of Joe McCarthy" (Macmillan, 1983), said artists and scientists alike were commonly distrusted by governments. This was particularly true, he said, when "many prominent leftists from the literary community believed that capitalism had failed."

"There's always a sense that artists and scientists don't recognize national borders," he said. "They have friends from other countries. They share information

and work. They're not necessarily moved by nationalist interests. That's why they're seen as having to be watched when they leave the country."

Mr. Bernstein was the perfect illustration, said Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. "He was a free spirit — artists are free spirits, creative, not restricted to the parameters many of us are," he said. "He never asked the hard questions when he was asked: 'Can we use your name on our letterhead?' 'Would you write us a check?'"

And when he toured abroad — drawing ovations in Russia, as one F.B.I. report took note — it clearly galled Hoover, Mr. Siegel said.

The musician was hardly the first media superstar to draw such scrutiny. While researching his recent book on Josephine Baker, the dancer who had reared him in Paris, Jean-Claude Baker said he was astonished to find an F.B.I. file of some thousand pages, including records of supposedly private conversations in the Stork Club that she frequented — along with Hoover.

Recent years have brought revelations of similarly improbable dossiers on the actress Jean Seberg, who was hounded to suicide over an interracial love affair, John Lennon of the Beatles, E. B. White of The New Yorker, who had editorialized against McCarthyism, artists like Alexander Calder and Georgia O'Keeffe, even the cartoonist Bill Mauldin, according to the book "Dangerous Dossiers" by Herbert Mitgang (Donald I. Fine, 1988).

"He had a file on me too," said Garry Wills.

The Nation

Congress May Inquire To Its Heart's Desire

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

LIKE no-hitters and new pain-relief formulas, Congressional investigations like the Whitewater hearings that began last week in the House and Senate Banking Committees are rare enough to be noteworthy but sufficiently commonplace that no one is particularly surprised when another one is in the news.

As often as not over the years, the inquiries have passed like a summer shower. Who remembers, for instance, the 1980 hearings about President Jimmy Carter's brother, Billy, and his contacts with Libya?

But some moments of high drama have occurred. No one who watched the proceedings can forget the House Judiciary Committee's votes 20 summers ago to impeach Richard M. Nixon. One scene from the Army-McCarthy hearings 40 years ago is embedded in the public consciousness, having been replayed on television time and again. It was when Joseph Welch, the counsel for the Army, demanded of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy: "Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last?"

Sometimes politicians of little prominence have made lasting names for themselves. Harry S. Truman was a relatively obscure Senator from Missouri in 1941, when he started an investigation into profiteering by military contractors. Mr. Nixon's first step onto the national stage came in 1948 during the House Un-American Activities Committee's investigation of Alger Hiss. Oliver L. North's defiant testimony in the Iran-contra hearings in 1987 made him an idol of the right wing and led to his nomination this year as the Republican candidate for the Senate in Virginia.

Sometimes Congress has been abusive. In "The Power to Probe," his authoritative 1976 study of Congressional investigations, James Hamilton described the investigations of Communism in American life and government, which began in 1938 and lasted well into the 1950's, as "memorable not for the number of subversives uncovered or the laws that resulted from their disclosures but for the disregard of individual rights and fundamental principles of fairness."

Sometimes great issues have been aired in

Some investigations fade from memory as quickly as the morning dew. And some go down in history.

a way that has changed the course of history. A House Banking Committee inquiry in 1912 into the concentration of money and credit in the country led directly to the creation of the Federal Reserve System and to the enactment of antitrust laws. Senator J.W. Fulbright's hearings on the Vietnam War in the late 1960's helped to generate widespread opposition to the war at home.

Occasionally, serious crimes by high government officials have been exposed. That was the case in the 1873 Credit Mobilier investigation, which involved corruption in the government-subsidized construction of the Union Pacific Railroad; in the Teapot Dome investigation in 1923 and 1924, which involved bribes in the leases of government-owned oil fields, and, of course, in the Senate Watergate investigation in 1973, which uncovered evidence that led to Mr. Nixon's resignation as President and sent several of his top advisers to prison.

As matters stand now, the Whitewater case does not seem to involve the degree of constitutional abuse or widespread corruption plumbed by some other Congressional hearings. "On the landscape of political scandals, Whitewater may be a bump," Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, said last week. Nonetheless, he said, "Accountability is in order."

Congress's authority to demand accountability — to investigate, to issue subpoenas, to swear in witnesses — is not stated explicitly in the Constitution. But it has been exercised since the earliest days of the Republic, and it has repeatedly been upheld by the Supreme Court. Investigations by the legislature, the Court ruled in 1951, are "an estab-



Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of subversion in the State Department were first heard in 1950 by a Congressional subcommittee headed by Senator Millard E. Tydings, seated second from right. McCarthy is partially visible behind him.

lished part of representative government."

Congressional investigations have been rife with partisan politics since the first one, in 1792, which involved the defeat of American troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair at the hands of Indians on the Ohio frontier. A special House committee exonerated General St. Clair. But Federalist Congressmen prevented publication of the findings because the committee intended to blame the Federalist Secretary of War, Henry Knox, and Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton for the disaster.

The rampant partisanship on display in the House and Senate Banking Committees last week threatens to turn the Whitewater hearings into a political sideshow. That has often been the case before. But when evidence of wrongdoing has been sufficiently compelling in the past, it has often outweighed the politics. Despite their best efforts, for example, Republicans were unable to untrack the Teapot Dome investigation.

The Whitewater investigation has broken the pattern of the past in one important respect: Lawmakers agreed this time not to pursue any issue until the special prosecutor, Robert B. Fiske, had completed his examination of the matter.

Will 'Whitewater' be a catch word, or the answer to a trivia question?

The issue of what should happen when Congress and a prosecutor want to investigate a matter simultaneously never arose until the Watergate hearings. Then and later, in the Iran-contra hearings, Congress decided that a timely public airing of the situation was more important than criminal prosecutions.

In Watergate, the criminal cases were not compromised, because the top officials agreed to testify without demanding immunity from prosecution.

But the lawyers for Mr. North and John M. Poindexter had learned a lesson. They exercised their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and demanded immunity

before they would testify in the Iran-contra hearings. Unwilling to delay the hearings perhaps for years, Congress granted them immunity. Ultimately, that caused their criminal convictions to be overturned on appeal.

In the Whitewater case, no one has asked for immunity and Congress has no intention of granting it even if requested. Nonetheless, Democrats used the Iran-contra experience as an excuse to limit the scope of Whitewater hearings to narrow areas in which Mr. Fiske has already concluded that no crime was committed.

If scandal junkies find this development disappointing, they may have something else to look forward to. Research by Congressional Quarterly shows that the most intensive periods of Congressional investigative activity came in the last years of Ulysses S. Grant's Administration and in the years immediately following World War I and World War II. Each of these was a period in which one party had just gained control of Congress after many years in the minority.

The prevailing view in political circles nowadays is that Republicans have an excellent chance to win control of the House and Senate in the next few years.

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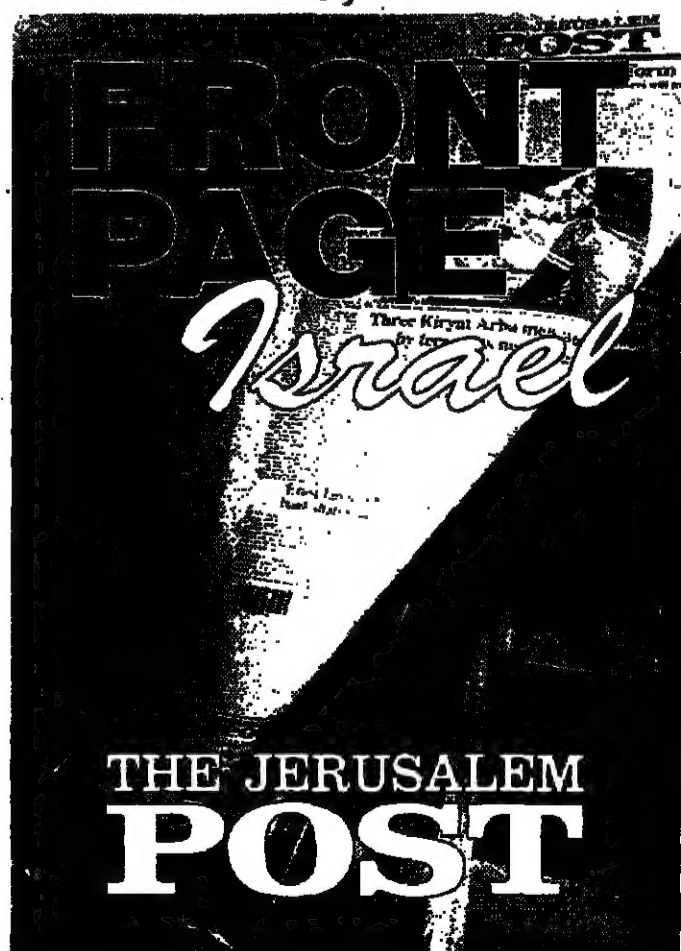
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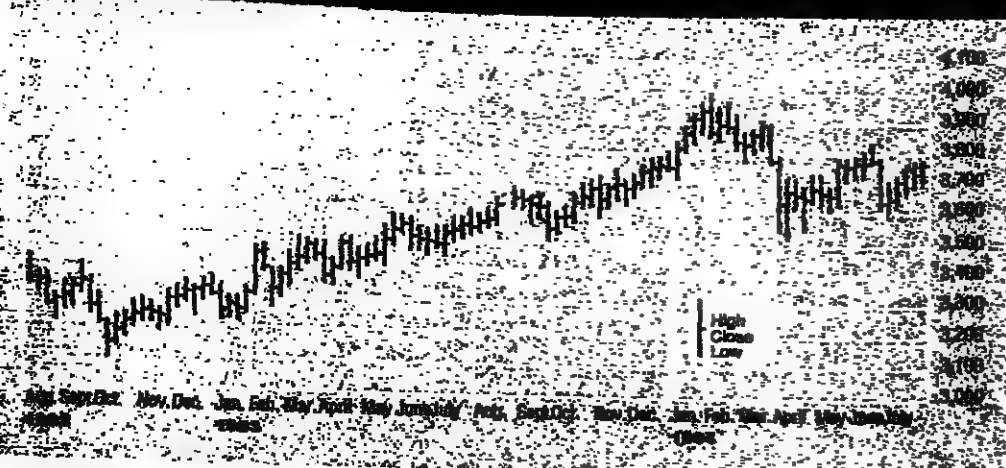
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The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



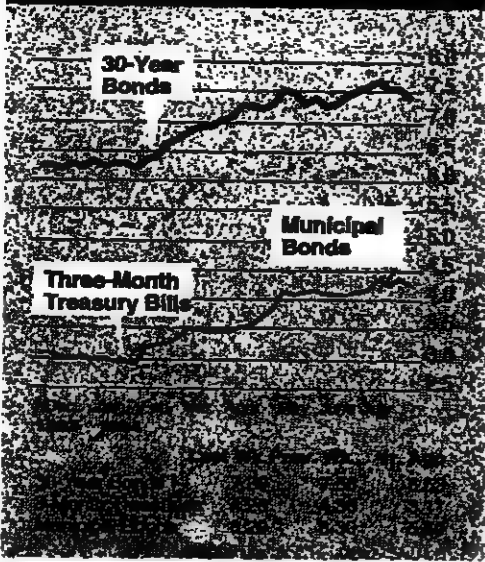
MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,422	2,193	411
Declined	1,135	2,123	381
Unchanged	440	914	204
Issues Traded	2,997	5,230	996
New Highs	94	138	28
New Lows	186	246	44

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,764.50	+29.46	+0.79	+0.28
D. J. Transp	1,587.26	-19.32	-1.20	-9.93
D. J. Util	186.40	+3.30	+1.80	-18.71
S&P 500	458.26	+5.15	+1.14	-1.76
S&P Indust	534.09	+5.60	+1.06	-1.13
NYSE Comp	252.62	+2.38	+0.95	-2.49
Nasdaq	722.16	+5.48	+0.76	-7.03
Amex	437.69	+4.24	+0.98	-8.27
Russell 2000	244.06	+0.73	+0.30	-5.62
Wilshire 5000	4,519.80	+38.03	+0.85	-2.96
Value Line	281.53	+1.50	+0.54	-4.66

INTEREST RATES



New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
TelMex	177861	60 1/4 + 3 1/4
Comq	154166	31 1/4 + 1
Form	151170	31 1/4 + 3/4
PepsiC	117146	30 1/4 + 3/4
GM	104960	51 1/4 + 1 1/4
RJR	103252	6 1/4 + 1/4
McD	102800	27 1/4 + 1/4
IBM	96360	61 1/4 + 1/4
LACg	86507	10 1/4 + 1/4
Motors	84941	53 1/4 + 3/4
Johns	84837	47 + 1 1/4
Mitro	83047	29 1/4 + 1/4
GenE	82529	50 1/4 + 3/4
WMTech	82051	29 + 1
WalM	76658	25 - 3/4

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
RaiClbk	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	37.5
NatSt	19 1/4	+ 3 1/4	19.6
DinaGrp	11 1/4	+ 1 1/4	18.8
Stratus	33 1/4	+ 5 1/4	18.6
GrupaCass	31 1/4	+ 4 1/4	18.0
BlackD	20 1/4	+ 3 1/4	17.9
Portugi	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4	14.9
GrupaEmbo	27	+ 3 1/4	14.3
OscMed	6	+ 1 1/4	14.3
TruMed	7 1/4	+ 1 1/4	13.7
IntTech	17 1/4	+ 2 1/4	13.5
TycoTy	8 1/4	+ 1 1/4	13.3
EngCo	24 1/4	+ 3 1/4	13.3
Muic	18 1/4	+ 2 1/4	13.3
Nortek	10 1/4	+ 1 1/4	13.2

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
LevFurn	6 1/4	- 2	23.5
JonesAp	23 1/4	- 7 1/4	23.7
Bombf	10 1/4	- 3 1/4	22.5
Comrith	11 1/4	- 2 1/4	15.6
Benpains	8 1/4	- 1 1/4	15.6
WeidH	25 1/4	- 4 1/4	15.2
LinN	29 1/4	- 52	15.0
Nlnd	10	- 1 1/4	14.9
Whigley	41 1/4	- 7	14.5
Balmo	42 1/4	- 3 1/4	14.3
WGA	22 1/4	- 3 1/4	14.2
FounH	32 1/4	- 4 1/4	13.2
Star	8 1/4	- 1 1/4	13.0
LamSee	5 1/4	- 1	12.7
PayCoh	11 1/4	- 1 1/4	12.5

Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Biogen	208524	43 1/4 + 13 1/4
Cisco	191251	21 + 1 1/4
TelM	157425	23 1/4 + 1 1/4
Micra	151248	51 1/4 + 1 1/4
AppleC	138060	33 1/4 + 2 1/4
Intel	136970	59 1/4 + 1 1/4
USM	109934	37 1/4 + 1 1/4
Sybase	108565	39 1/4 + 1 1/4
Oracle	103804	38 1/4 + 1 1/4
MCI	100893	22 1/4 - 1 1/4

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
AdvDepTch	5 1/4	+ 2	64.0
IGHC	57 1/4	+ 20 1/4	54.7
Nwimg	14 1/4	+ 5 1/4	53.3
CeleEnt wla	5	+ 1 1/4	48.2
Biogen	43 1/4	+ 13 1/4	44.4
ConceptDr	5	+ 1 1/4	42.9
Mediat	7 1/4	+ 2 1/4	40.9
PharmMkt	9 1/4	+ 2 1/4	38.9
Gunthint un	54 1/4	+ 14 1/4	37.5
Geotek	11 1/4	+ 3 1/4	37.3

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
AutoTel	1 1/4	- 4 1/4	71.4
Medm	4 1/4	- 4 1/4	45.5
RadicaGm	5 1/4	- 3 1/4	37.5
Appur	6 1/4	- 3 1/4	35.0
Pur	4 1/4	- 2 1/4	38.3
Cyberonic	5 1/4	- 2 1/4	32.3
IntEnt	7	- 3	30.0
LdmGph	23 1/4	- 8 1/4	27.1
IntMicro	6 1/4	- 2 1/4	26.5
Centgm	12	- 4	25.0

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Viacom B	34133	34 1/4 + 1 1/4
XCL	29700	1 1/4 + 1 1/4
EchoBy	25271	11 1/4 + 1 1/4
Amch	22532	6 1/4 + 1 1/4
SPOR	19810	45 1/4 + 1 1/4

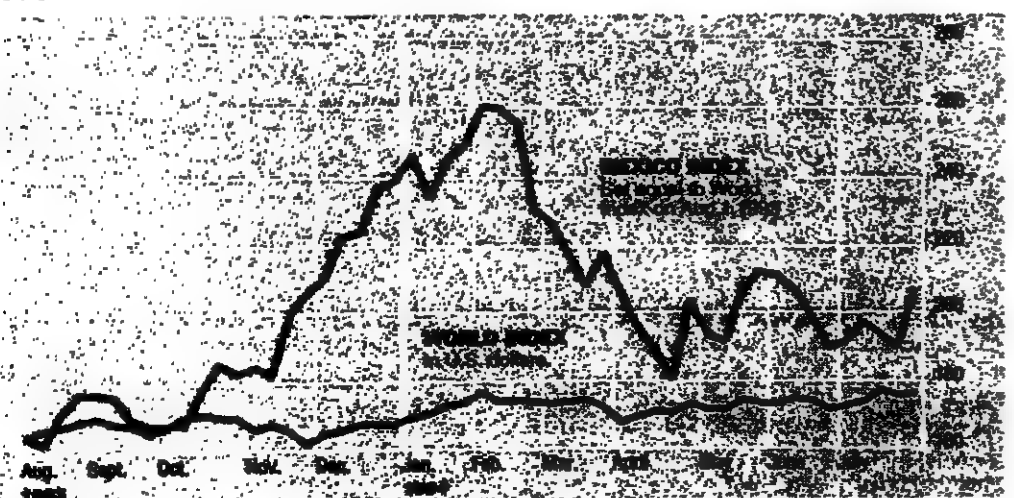
PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Alphain	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	27.8
NoisCm	9 1/4	+ 1 1/4	23.8
CMICp	7 1/4	+ 1 1/4	21.3
Cagle A	25 1/4	+ 3 1/4	17.2
Bndwine	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	17.1

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
HowBWI	6 1/4	- 1	13.3
LorCp	6 1/4	- 7 1/4	11.5
CrownC	14 1/4	- 1 1/4	11.4
Dycam	5	- 1 1/4	11.1
Polyph	5 1/4	- 1 1/4	10.9

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
	Index	% Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	Index	% Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Australia	173.88	0.1	15	4.2	12	3.52	156.48	-4.3
Austria	184.66	-0.0	17	-0.2	16	1.05	192.36	-8.5
Belgium	173.08	1.9	9	8.4	9	3.86	199.58	-3.7
Britain	189.51	-0.2	19	-5.6	19	4.04	186.71	-9.1
Canada	127.98	0.1	16	-5.8	21	2.65	127.96	-1.7
Denmark	271.11	-0.2	18	9.7	6	1.29	220.27	0.8
Finland	176.05	1.2	11	30.0	1	0.80	175.78	17.4
France	175.65	2.3	5	0.4	15	2.93	150.42	-7.7
Germany	143.11	0.4	14	2.0	13	1.75	118.21	-8.6
Hong Kong	385.84	3.8	2	-21.2	24	3.17	382.40	-21.2
Ireland	197.74	-0.3	20	6.8	7	3.32	183.92	-0.7
Italy	85.72	-3.5	24	25.0	3	1.49	101.77	16.1
Japan	183.10	-1.3	23	25.3	2	0.74	103.28	12.5
Malaysia	489.57	3.6	3	-17.2	23	1.68	489.10	-20.3
Mexico	208.77	9.2	1	-13.4	22	1.74	769.55	-5.1
Netherlands	208.80	1.3	9	4.9	10	3.35	199.81	-3.8
New Zealand	85.47	-0.4	21	0.8	14	3.96	80.41	-6.3
Norway	208.44	1.4	7	18.0	4	1.89	196.02	8.9
Singapore	346.23	1.3	8	-5.8	20	1.75	241.11	-11.5
South Africa	284.94	0.8	13	8.7	8	2.15	289.28	15.5
Spain	145.18	2.9	4	4.2	11	4.02	143.56	-4.9
Sweden	219.54	1.2	12	11.8	5	1.58	252.33	4.1
Switzerland	156.68	-0.5	22	-2.2	18	1.86	130.69	-11.4
United States	187.24	1.2	10	-1.4	17	2.86	187.24	-1.4

COMPOSITE INDICES

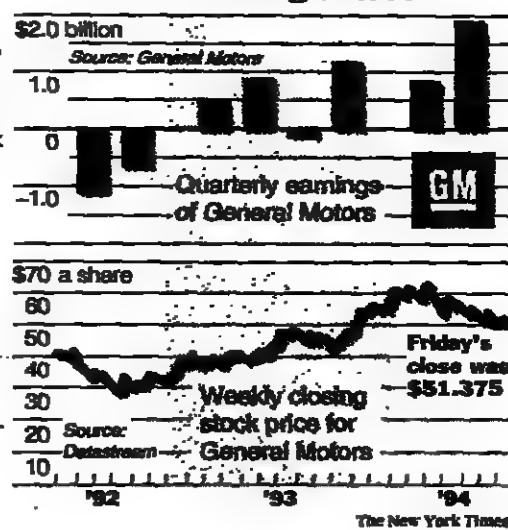
	Index	% Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Europe	170.49	0.3	0.5	2.98
Europe/Pacific	170.87	-0.3	10.2	1.87
World	175.99	0.3	5.2	2.24

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

If G.M.'s Making Billions, Why Is Its Stock Just Sitting There?

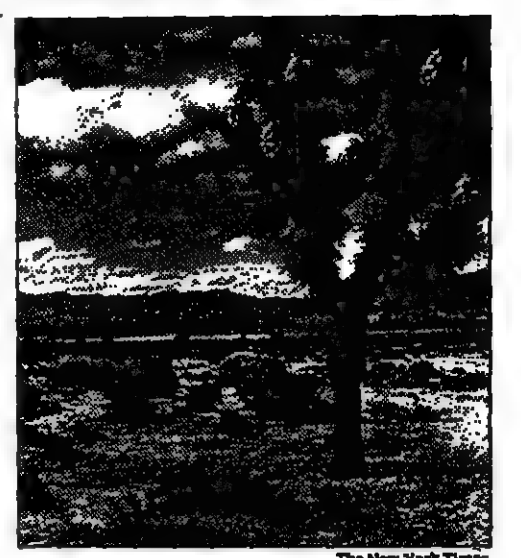
In the spring, Americans' fancy turns to wheels — wheels, that is, with alarm systems, sunroofs and CD players. The spring quarter is always the strongest for auto makers, and when you mix that with Detroit's recent good times, the numbers become potent. Last week General Motors said its quarterly earnings were the highest ever: \$1.92 billion. (A day earlier, Ford had also posted record profits: \$1.71 billion.) G.M. could have earned even more, it said, but it just couldn't build light trucks fast enough to feed voracious buyers. Not that this gave G.M. money to burn. It's billions short on its pension loan's, so it immediately socked away \$2.5 billion for retirees. So why is G.M.'s stock looking less than spectacular? Perhaps, as one analyst put it, "most of the cost-cutting has already been accomplished" and the momentum of this spectacular comeback is easing. And it still earns far less on each car than Ford or Chrysler.



The July Sky, On the Block

In simpler days, no one gazed at a July sky and wondered what it would sell for by the inch. But simpler days are history: anyone worth his pin stripes has a pager, and even cows have beepers. So a while ago the Government looked at that sky and realized it was giving away something it could easily sell. And last week, in the first auction of the nation's airwaves, the F.C.C. received more than \$600 million in bids for scraps of the radio spectrum for fancy paging services — an amount so high it surprised just about everyone. And that was just the beginning. Around December it will auction off a bigger chunk of thin air — for a wide array of wireless telephone, fax and data services — and then the numbers will be in the billions.

The Politics of Sand



Joshua Tree National Monument

Republicans put it in almost existential terms, saying the need for protecting a California wilderness didn't exist because elitist Democratic environmentalists never went there — they just liked the sound of the word "wilderness." Or, if there are no Democrats in a desert, does that desert exist? And for years the Republicans got their way. But California's got two Democrats as Senators now, and that turned the tide — or rather the sand. Last week the House voted to turn 9.4 million acres — including Joshua Tree National Monument — into a national park, the largest bit of land conservation since the 1980 Alaska Lands Act. Passage is virtually certain, since the Senate has passed a similar bill.

One Investor Who Likes Viacom

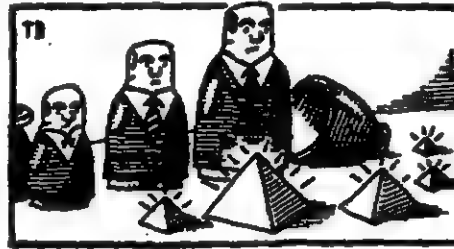
When a big investor buys a chunk of a company's stock, sometimes it's time to worry, sometimes to celebrate. Viacom hoped it was the latter last week when Kirk Kerkorian, the financier who keeps buying and selling MGM/UA, said he'd bought 5 percent of Viacom. He said it was an investment, but wolves have been known to wear such verbal clothing. There seems little worry of takeover, though, because Sumner Redstone owns more than half of Viacom, so the hope was more that Mr. Kerkorian's magic investing touch (he bought Chrysler when most people wished they'd bought Chrysler) would sprinkle down on Viacom. Viacom's stock was bruised by the Paramount battle, and a rising stock price — because of the terms of that deal — would save Viacom some money.

Biotech, From Cold to Hot

Biotech investors are like teen-agers in love — their mighty passions come and go in an instant. Just recently, one former star, Synergen, plunged to ugly-ducking status when its key drug proved flawed; its stock price was halved. And last week investors flocked to a new love. After Biogen said its multiple sclerosis drug was looking good, its shares vaulted more than 50 percent. It was a "home run" for Biogen, one analyst said, the sports metaphor proving this was serious stuff indeed. And sure enough, the whole biotech stock index rose, though it's unclear what help Biogen's drug will be to other companies.

What's Russian for 'Pyramid'?

In America, capitalism has evolved into such a flawless creature that investors are never led astray by out-and-out scams — well, hardly ever. But for investors in Russia — where capitalism is still on all fours — things can get wild. A company called MMM promised the world, effortlessly and risk-free, and for a time its stock had so many buyers that it delivered. But last week those investors got a crash business course. Lesson No. 1: pyramid schemes. And when the MMM pyramid collapsed, investors acted like jittered lovers, camping on the company's grounds to be among the first to sell their shares, and saying things like "They promised everything."



Now They Lend Ford Money

When the American auto industry was down a decade ago, Japan had no qualms about kicking it some more, dangling all those good, cheap Hondas and Toyotas before car buyers. So by some odd logic, now that Detroit is definitely up — just look at last week's record earnings at Ford and G.M. — Japan extends a hand. Showing just how badly Japan wants to shed the villain's cape in the trade drama, Japan's Export-Import Bank wants to lend Ford \$300 million to help it build right-hand-drive cars for export to Japan. And with an interest rate that's a gift — just over 4 percent — it will be hard for Ford to resist.

If They Only Had Hair

It's common knowledge: a bald man has no future. Only those with blow-dried plumage need apply at the corner office. (Just think what Barry Diller, say, or Laurence Tisch could have done with hair.) No wonder men take desperate measures — wearing ill-fitting wigs (the pre-jail Michael Milken) or sending those lonely strands on a meandering tour of the offending scalp (and living in fear of a brisk wind). Or the truly desperate can try drugs, like Rogaine. Upjohn, which makes Rogaine, wants to make it easier for men to try it and has asked the F.D.A. to let it sell Rogaine without a prescription. But last week an F.D.A. panel urged the agency to say no, saying people should not be encouraged to waste money on a drug with limited effectiveness.

The Buck Stopped There

Financial markets think in round numbers; crossing a threshold always commands attention. Sure enough, when the dollar slid below 100 yen recently, people suddenly stopped talking about derivatives and mutual funds and QVC and mourned the poor, wounded American currency. On July 12, it hit what one trader called its "drop-dead low," 96.6 yen, the lowest since World War II. But take heart: last week, with the possibility looming of eased trade tensions with Japan, the dollar clambered out of that pit, hitting 100.1 yen.

The Cellular Mating Game

If you want to get into the cellular phone business, you'd better be quick, because the big guns, like hyperactive Monopoly players, are rapidly joining forces to carve up the territory. First there was an AT&T-McCaw deal, followed quickly by MCI-Nextel and Nynex-Bell Atlantic. Then last week U.S. West teamed up with Airtouch to create another cellular giant. Sam Ginn, head of Airtouch, saw "the landscape of the wireless industry for the next century" being shaped by these deals.



Sam Ginn, chairman of Airtouch

World Markets/Anthony DePalma

In Mexico, a Case of Political Jitters

UNCERTAINTY is getting to be an unwelcome economic fixture here. Last week offered a mirror image of last year. Through most of 1993, Mexico's stock exchange and money market were whipsawed by the changing fortunes of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The Government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had so much riding on passage of the pact that when any obstacles arose, the Mexican stock exchange plummeted. The more likely approval seemed, the more spirited was trading on the floor of the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores. Mexico's economy now has another case of the jitters, caused this time by a nightmarish collection of political problems leading up to the Aug. 21 Presidential election and the possibility that for the first time in 65 years the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (known as PRI) could lose power. The Bolsa's week began with the kind of upswing that set analysts to presenting rosy scenarios and buy recommendations. A dip Thursday was cause for a reassessment. By week's end, the realists here were saying that not much had really changed, despite the fact that the market closed at 2,482 on Friday, up 1.4 percent on the day and 7 percent for the week.

Overall, since Jan. 1 the battered Bolsa has lost more than 18 percent of its value in dollar terms, and the Mexican peso has dropped almost 10 percent of its value. Interest rates for Government securities have hovered around 17 percent, assuming the outflow of foreign investment but strangling a nascent economic recovery. Second-quarter company reports filed last week indicated sluggishness, and many analysts believe it unlikely that the economy grew much more in the second quarter than the 0.5 percent first-quarter increase.

"No financial market anywhere in the world likes uncertainty," said Jonathan Heath, director of MACRO Asesoría Económica, a Mexico City financial consulting firm. "If you want to understand the Mexican financial market at this time you have to understand Mexican politics."

Many investors already have taken money out of the Bolsa and the American Depository Receipts for Mexican companies that are traded in New York. Some have tried to hedge by shifting to fixed equity instruments. But even such drastic moves have proved inadequate because of pressure on the peso and doubts about whether Mexico can avoid a devaluation. So the Central Bank recently started issuing notes called Tesobonos, backed by a pledge that they will be redeemable upon maturity for United States dollars at a fixed exchange rate. The new guarantees have proved attractive, especially to foreigners. At the end of last year, the amount of Government securities held in tesobonos was 4 billion new pesos, about \$1.3 billion, while the regular 28-day treasury notes called cetes equaled 47.7 billion new pesos, around \$16 billion. By June 19, cetes holdings had dropped to 32.3 billion new pesos, about \$10.5 billion, while tesobonos had surged to

The New York Times

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Send in the Marshals

The killing of a doctor and his security escort at an abortion clinic in Pensacola, Fla., on Friday was not just a coldblooded murder. It was an indictment of all those in the anti-abortion movement who have looked the other way as the violence escalated — and a call to arms for responsible government officials to crack down on what President Clinton aptly described as a "form of domestic terrorism."

The violence, reprehensible in itself, is also a political act aimed at depriving women of their constitutionally protected right to an abortion. It requires a strong Federal response, including deployment of Federal marshals to protect people at clinics in known trouble spots, like Pensacola, and vigorous Federal investigations to identify the perpetrators of all anti-abortion violence and determine whether there is an organized conspiracy.

If Paul Hill, the man now charged with the double murder, is found guilty, leaders of the anti-abortion movement cannot readily dismiss him as a fringe figure whose views were not widely known. He is an activist who has led demonstrations regularly at the Pensacola clinic, founded his own protest group, repeatedly condoned violence and appeared on television shows like "Nightline" and "Donahue." Even if the police are somehow wrong, and Mr. Hill did not fire the shotgun, he was clearly at the scene of the crime; his extreme views set the tone there.

Although responsible anti-abortion groups have condemned his views, they have done too little to neutralize him. Three months ago Mr. Hill attended a conference of nearly 100 anti-abortion leaders in Chicago to plan the future of the movement. By all accounts, the use of violence became the most divisive issue. It is outrageous that anti-abortion leaders could hold such discussions without ruling out violence unequivocally. Yet, as Tamar Lewin reported in yesterday's Times, one activist who attended the meeting for the purpose of opposing violence, ended up feeling in the minority.

More White House Damage Control

Last week's Whitewater hearings before the House Banking Committee numbed the senses. That was the way committee Democrats and the White House planned it. Restricted by rules imposed by the chairman and frustrated by a well-drilled White House defense, Republicans gained very little traction with their charge that the White House and the Treasury Department had conspired to shape a Federal investigation into the collapse of an Arkansas savings and loan.

But the Administration's own self-portrait was an alarming one. Its main line of defense was to blame the media for all those meetings about what was supposed to be an arm's-length Federal investigation into whether funds from Madison Guaranty were illegally funneled into the Whitewater Development Corporation and Mr. Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign.

"Almost everything that's involved here ... results from our efforts to respond to queries from the press," said Lloyd Cutler, the White House counsel. But this sudden solicitude for the press, echoed by other witnesses, rings hollow. From early in Mr. Clinton's campaign, inquiries about the Whitewater investment have been met with stonewalling and evasion. What was portrayed last week

It is sad enough that responsible anti-abortion leaders seem unable to head off mayhem that has escalated from blocking clinic doors to bombing clinics to shooting the doctors. But it is deplorable that, even after the murder, some leaders seem reluctant to denounce it.

True, some did speak out. The Rev. Pat Mahoney, a leader of the militant anti-abortion group Operation Rescue, had it just right in asserting: "The pro-life movement has no room for violence and vigilantism. There are no qualifiers."

But others sought to explain away the murders as a small matter compared with the huge number of fetuses being aborted, or as the fault of the media for giving Mr. Hill too much prominence, or as the fault of the Federal Government for enacting a law against blocking clinic entrances, thereby leaving determined protesters no option, apparently, but murder.

Such madness will continue unless the Federal Government steps in to protect the abortion rights of women as it did to protect the civil rights of black Americans who were beaten, bombed and murdered in the 1950's and '60's. If local police are unable or unwilling to protect abortion clinics, as appears to be the case in Pensacola, where another doctor was murdered last year, then Federal marshals ought to be sent in to insure that women can peacefully obtain, and doctors safely deliver, constitutionally protected abortions.

Some legislators are calling for Federal agents to mount full-scale surveillance of anti-abortion groups, using wiretaps, infiltrators and other techniques employed against the Ku Klux Klan. That seems premature, given the religious leadership of some groups and the danger of church-state confrontation. But there is no reason why the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and other Federal agencies should not mount vigorous investigations, using standard techniques, to identify those who commit violence or help plan it. Unbridled violence cannot be allowed to deprive women of their rights.

as an exercise in enlightenment was in fact yet another exercise in political damage control.

This is a terrible way to govern. What was driving the exercise was the question of the President's political health. The motive was not to inform the public but to restrict information and limit exposure. Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, who is expected to be the focus of Senate hearings this week, provided a telling glimpse of the White House attitude in a diary entry describing a discussion with Mrs. Clinton's chief of staff about the appointment of a special counsel. He quoted Margaret Williams as saying that "HRC 'doesn't want [the counsel] poking into 20 years of public life in Arkansas.'"

Last week, House Democrats cooperated with Mrs. Clinton's desire to draw the veil over the Arkansas years. But they could not prevent the public from getting a glimpse of this Administration's unhealthy approach to governance. Even Mr. Cutler conceded that there were too many meetings. No matter how innocuously it is portrayed, a process that brings departmental and regulatory officials together with the White House political team has historically been an arena for abuse and an invitation to trouble.

Editorial Notebook

U.N. Troops Cannot Stop Genocide

What can the world do when hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians are slaughtered because of their race, religion, class or tribe? It happened this year in Rwanda and is still happening in Bosnia. Recently, it has happened in Cambodia, Indonesia and the Kurdish areas of Iraq.

Typically, the world does very little. This passivity outrages compassionate people everywhere. Increasingly, those demanding armed action against genocide have made the United Nations their chosen instrument. The urge to defend innocent victims reflects humanity at its best. But the task is rarely as simple as it looks. And U.N. military intervention is, in most cases, the wrong tool.

Genocide usually comes as an accompaniment to civil war, invasion or other forms of political and military conflict. And an outside intervention that looks humanitarian to the rest of the world often looks partisan to one or more of the contending armies. In Bosnia, the crimes against Muslim civilians are part of a battle for territory. In Somalia, food supplies were hijacked as part of a struggle to succeed a fallen dictator. In Rwanda, Hutu militias slaughtered Tutsis while a Hutu-led army tried to fend off the Tutsi-led rebels who now run the country.

Even if a U.N. force limits itself to imposing a ceasefire, it becomes the strategic ally of the side currently losing and the enemy of the side that feels victory in its grasp. When one or more contenders resent and resist a U.N. presence, U.N. forces are left with only two bad choices: become directly involved in the conflict or abruptly withdraw. Somalia has illustrated the high costs of both choices. In Rwanda, though the new Government remembers French troops as protectors of a murderous regime, direct conflict has been avoided.

Pretending They Can Invites Failures

The U.N. enters internal disputes. The U.N. was designed to resolve conflicts between nations and needs to proceed cautiously when extending its mandate into any country's internal affairs. Historically, it has done best by intervening only after contending parties reach a mutually acknowledged stalemate. It can then play the role of neutral peacekeeper, monitoring agreements the parties have already reached. Cambodia, the most successful recent mission, followed this pattern, as did those that won U.N. peacekeepers the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize.

But the results have been mixed at best in recent missions driven by televised images of suffering and well-meaning demands to do something about it. When intervention preceded effective diplomacy in Bosnia, peacekeepers felt obliged to exercise a blind neutrality that equated those who torched villages and raped women with those who defended the victims. In Somalia, the U.N. added to the violence by wrongly waging war against Gen. Mohammed Farah Aidid, only to see its mission then gutted by unilateral withdrawals. The truth is that the outside world often cannot do much militarily about genocide until the local combatants are ready for peace.

The global community is not totally helpless. Sanctions, diplomacy and denunciations put useful pressure on the bloodthirsty. In extreme cases, nearby nations and other interested parties may usefully mount a military rescue, understanding in advance the risk of becoming combatants. In those instances, if diplomacy has failed and the motives of those involved seem strictly humanitarian, the U.N. should bless the intervention. But it should also build safeguards into its mandate to assure that would-be peacemakers do not worsen the existing violence.

That cautious prescription will not, and should not, satisfy the compassionate, or still their demands for action. Nearly 50 years after the defeat of Nazi genocide, the world, to all our shame, has not yet found a morally and militarily adequate response to this recurring crime against humanity. DAVID C. UNGER

Diets Make You Fatter, and for Good Reasons

To the Editor:

We are not at all surprised by the increasing obesity rates reported in "Despite Awareness of Risks, More in U.S. Are Getting Fat" (front page, July 17). The experts cited blame our abundant food supply, food advertising, our television watching and the growth of the anti-diet movement.

You say, "The increase in obesity rates continues despite ... the continued growth of the diet industry, now estimated to have revenues of \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year." In our view, it is precisely because of dieting that Americans are getting fatter.

Even before National Institutes of Health hearings in 1992 underscored the fact that diets do not work, it was common knowledge that 95 percent to 98 percent of dieters regained their lost weight, plus a little, two to five years after ending a diet. In other words, diets make us fatter — and for two good reasons. We react badly to the news that we are unacceptable by the way we are, and we fight back — physiologically and psychologically — against deprivations.

The suggestion that we launch a national campaign against obesity boggles the mind. What do these experts think we have been living with for the last three decades? Americans do not lack information about what the experts think they should eat and weigh — they cannot use it. The idealization of thinness and the pressure to diet have turned us into a nation of food junkies trapped in the diet-binge cycle, compulsive eaters who have lost our ability to self-regulate our food intake.

We do need a campaign — one to end body hatred and dieting. The time has come to legalize all body types, celebrate the fact that we come in a variety of shapes and sizes, and replace dieting with demand feeding. People can learn how to feed themselves when they are hungry, exactly what their bodies need, and stop when they are full. When people reconnect food with physiological hunger, they eat appropriately, and their weights stabilize, then decrease gradually and healthfully.

Until we generate a more inclusive notion of attractiveness and rid ourselves of the infantilizing idea that we need to be told how to eat by experts,

we will continue to diet and gain weight.

JANE R. HIRSCHMANN

CAROL H. MUNTER

New York, July 22, 1994

The writers are the authors of "Overcoming Overeating."

Young Vegetarians

To the Editor:

As the total vegetarian, or vegan, mother of three young vegetarians, I was delighted to see your July 13 articles on vegetarian children. You have alerted your readers to a growing trend, but also perpetuated myths about vegetarianism.

Vegetarian children don't require careful monitoring to make sure they are growing normally any more than nonvegetarian children (I refer you to Dr. Neal Barnard's "Food for Life"). You report (front page, July 17) that obesity in children is on the rise. Perhaps it is not surprising, or a bad thing, if a vegetarian child happens to be more slender than the average nonvegetarian child.

Vegetarian children are not at special risk for iron deficiency or anemia. The doctor who told a mother to buy meat for her borderline anemic

tract. And please, do not quote a butcher as to whether children need red meat. They do not.

More and more people are discovering a plant-based diet. Now, tell us how to avoid mercury in tuna, hormones in cow's milk and cancer from hot dogs.

CAROL HEE BARNETT

Rush, N.Y., July 21, 1994

Kale, Kasha and Quinoa

To the Editor:

I became a vegetarian as a teenager, and have continued to eat a vegetarian diet for 16 years. I want to rebut the myth that a vegetarian diet is restrictive. The diet most Americans consider balanced is heavily weighted toward dense animal proteins, with a few fruits and vegetables (headed by tomatoes, potatoes and iceberg lettuce) thrown in for good measure. Perhaps people do not realize that salad fixings can include escarole, red leaf and romaine lettuce. Apples come in many varieties besides Delicious and McIntosh. Even the ubiquitous potato is available in myriad shapes and colors — red, yellow and blue, for example.

From sorrel to gooseberries, kasha to kale, I would wager a bet that my diet has considerably more variety than that of the average American meat eater. How many meat eaters eat a variety of whole grains, including buckwheat and rye groats, millet and quinoa? I do. My pantry includes all kinds of beans, and several types of sea vegetables; I am always on the lookout for new and interesting fruits and vegetables.

Developing the habit of shopping at farmers' markets and health food stores makes a trip to the local supermarket an eye-opener.

Recently, my husband and I were in a large suburban supermarket. In front of us at the check-out counter, a couple our age were purchasing what looked like a fairly typical assortment of red meat, soda, potato chips and canned foods. After noticing our wagonload of fresh fruits and vegetables, the man turned to me, unprompted, and announced, "We like fruits and vegetables, too." Lack of variety in the vegetarian diet? Guess again. BEVERLY MIRIAM POST

Brooklyn, July 21, 1994



child should have told her instead to eliminate dairy products, which are extremely low in iron and displace other foods that are excellent sources of iron, as well as calcium, like beans and green vegetables. Cow's milk also can induce a mild chronic blood loss (and iron loss) from the digestive

How the Moon Came To Have a Far Side

To the Editor:

Re "In Rural Ohio, Armstrong Quietly Lives on His Own Dark Side of the Moon" (July 20): There is no dark side of the moon. It is the far side. One hemisphere of the moon always faces Earth, as the moon revolves around Earth. Thus, we see only the near side. When we see the full moon, the far side is dark. When the moon is new for us, the far side is full.

The phenomenon of half a moon's always facing its planet is common in the solar system, particularly for large moons. This is a result of gravitational gradient and tidal friction. One side of Mercury always faces the sun for the same reason.

Gravitational gradient results because the gravitational force of a planet is greater on that part of a moon nearer the planet, which causes bulging and squeezing of the moon. These result in frictional losses (in the form of heat) in the mass of the moon, which cause the body to slow its rotation and lock in synchronously while revolving around its parent.

There is at least one practical application of the gravitational gradient phenomenon: it is used to stabilize communication satellites so that the transmitting antennas always face Earth. VICTOR WOUK

New York, July 21, 1994

Let's Look at Reverse Discrimination Suit

To the Editor:

Re "Racial Discrimination or Righting Past Wrongs?" (Education page, July 13): You paint too sympathetic a picture of Cheryl Hopwood, who, while certainly a victim of reverse discrimination, is not a victim of the University of Texas School of Law, and of the facts in the rest of the case.

Cheryl Hopwood applied to the law school and was placed on a waiting list by the law school. She had a good chance of entering, but gave up her chance. Also, 200 other white students with scores lower than hers entered the school that year.

The most important point you miss

No to National Police

To the Editor:

Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut has proposed creation of a national police force under the control of the President, who would be empowered, if the Senator's amendment to the crime bill passes, to declare crime emergencies anywhere in the country. This will be the justification for its deployment, and it is a grave mistake. It ignores the constitutional limits on government and opens the door to abuse. It is tyrants, not democracies, that need national police. ROBERT A. SCHWARTZ

Norwalk, Conn., July 21, 1994

is the fallacy of the definition of "qualified." The problem is in over-reliance on standardized test scores. Minorities as a group score much lower on the one-day entering exam than white students, as they do on all other standardized tests. The reasons for this can be debated, but it points to the invalidity of using these test scores to measure qualification.

There is no proved correlation between one's score on the test and one's ability to be a good lawyer. There is only slight correlation between high test scores and academic performance, and even this is true only for the first year in law school. To define a "qualified" applicant in a way that leaves out minorities and has no relevance to job performance is not a method for reaching racial and ethnic fairness in this country.

Lastly, your conclusion on the meaning of affirmative action is shortsighted: "the case seems to come down to a value judgment about what price it is fair and legal to ask whites to pay to provide opportunities previously denied nonwhites."

Minorities are not asking for charity, only a fair chance to compete. What is expensive is wasted human potential. ALBERT R. KAUFFMAN

CARMEN RUMBAUT

San Antonio, July 21, 1994

The writers are lawyers with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

North Koreans Marry, See Movies and Complain, Like All of Us

To the Editor:

I visited North Korea three times, in 1979 as a Newsweek bureau chief and again in 1991 and 1992, and came away with a slightly different perception of Pyongyang than "North Korea: What We Do Know" (The Week in Review, July 17).

Contrary to your report, there are handicapped people in Pyongyang. An entire factory (the country's fountain pen factory) employs only the handicapped (mostly amputees). At my request, my daughter and I visited this factory, whose director is an amputee. It is in central Pyongyang, and the employees live in a comfortable housing project five minutes away. Most of them are happily married with families.

On my first visit I was suffocated with the usual Kim Il Sung and Pyongyang propaganda, but on the later trips, when I traveled with my children, especially with people I or they had met before, the talk never centered on the late Mr. Kim or politics. It was very personal, about family, children, education, travel — as though we were with relatives.

My daughter, son and I spent an hour with English-language students at Kim Il Sung University and were bombarded with questions such as:

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge or return unpublished letters. Those selected for publication may be shortened for space reasons.

Which do you find easier to read, Time or Newsweek? What is your favorite movie? The emerging young generation of North Koreans are no automatons. Their linguistic ability and knowledge about the West (with apparent access to movies and publications) were impressive.

We attended a wedding. Our glasses were constantly refilled with beer and wine, and so were those of the other guests. Every man wanted to dance with my daughter; I danced with many of the women. The bridegroom's speech mentioned the honor of having an American father and daughter present. I responded with the hope that many Americans would visit North Korea and attend similar weddings, and that our relations would be normalized. This was two years ago, and everyone applauded.

I never heard any criticism of Kim Il Sung or Kim Jong Il, but I have also never heard the Pope criticized in the

Vatican. There is, however, plenty of criticism of other aspects of Korean life — even on television. At the department store, my guide unabashedly translated the comments of one middle-aged woman shopper who scolded a salesperson who "lied" to us about the quality of sweaters. She said the material was of inferior quality and did not last long.

I have taken the train three times from Beijing to Pyongyang. After crossing the Yalu bridge, where there is only a single guard in a one-man guard post (on the three occasions), one notices immediately that the countryside in North Korea is much more neatly cultivated than in China.

We visited at least 20 apartments and some farmhouses, and never saw a speaker on the wall except at a farm commune, organized like a kibbutz in 1979. One of our hosts, a foreign ministry type and obviously elite, had a short-wave set in his home and got the BBC.

When we asked to visit prisons the North Koreans never denied that there were any, but said they could not arrange visits.

Much of Korea's isolation is imposed by the West. I was able to call and fax from Pyongyang to New York, but the Treasury Department does not permit phone, fax or even telex communications to be initiated in the United States. Cable is the only legal way to send a message.

If North Korea is isolated, the United States has contributed to the isolation and helped push Pyongyang further into a corner, making it act like a scared mouse. BERNARD KRISHER

Tokyo, July 21, 1994

The New York Times
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In America
BOB HERBERTSeventh
Inning
Suspense

For major league baseball fans, this should be among the sweetest of seasons, reminiscent of past glory years when amazingly gifted men like Willie Mays, Stan Musial, Mickey Mantle and Hank Aaron filled the summer with drama and beauty and grace.

The excitement this year comes from the splendid talents of home run-hitting phenoms like Ken Griffey Jr. in Seattle and Frank Thomas in Chicago, and an astonishing youngster in Houston named Jeffery Bagwell, who apparently has yet to discover that he's not Babe Ruth.

And just last Thursday, pitcher Kenny Rogers of the Texas Rangers hurled a perfect game, only the 12th in baseball history.

The two newest franchises, in Denver and Miami, are selling tickets as fast as they can be printed, and fans seem to be thrilled with several new parks deliberately designed to recapture the warmth and intimacy of the classic stadiums of the 1940's and 50's.

Players and owners should be savoring a moment of triumph. Fans should be looking ahead eagerly to the playoffs and the World Series. Instead, we are on the verge of a players' strike, which could leave the season in shambles.

If this were the Army, some agitated commander would be bellowing, "Who fouled up?"

The answer is simple. Baseball has once again been shoved to the brink of crisis by that arrogant, greedy, bullying and conniving band of con artists, hucksters, rogues and reprobates known as the team owners.

These men and women, operators of a legal cartel, are gorging themselves on the riches generated by the athletes they employ, and they want more. Baseball revenues have increased from approximately \$185 million in 1984 to nearly \$2 billion a year now. The sport is so robust financially that investors are stumbling over one another to invest more than \$100 million in each new franchise. And yet the owners dare to cry poverty. Some teams are actually losing money, they say.

And their proposed remedy? Put a cap on players' salaries. Of course, nobody is proposing a cap on the income of George Steinbrenner, whose New York Yankees have increased in value from \$10 million when he and his partners purchased the team in 1973 to approximately \$250 million today. No one is suggesting a cap for Marge Schott, the owner of the Cincinnati Reds who was accused by her own partners of cheating them out of millions. (A lawsuit

Will the greedy
owners botch a
record-setting
season?

by the partners was settled and the terms sealed.)

No, the owners don't want to give up any money they might conceivably be able to get their fingers on. They talk about a revenue-sharing scheme in which the wealthiest teams would contribute to those not doing as well, but their plan is to replace those contributions with money that otherwise would have been used to pay players.

In other words, the owners want the players to finance revenue-sharing for the owners.

The players, aware that the owners are reaping hundreds of millions of dollars from record gate and stadium revenues, from the licensing of baseball paraphernalia, from extensive local government subsidies and from the astronomical increases in franchise values, have understandably told the owners to take a hike.

At a press conference in New York last week, Donald Fehr, executive director of the Players Association, noted that "the owners make no products." It's the players who produce baseball's estimated \$1.8 billion in annual revenues. But players' careers are short-lived, averaging six years or so, and the salaries of even the biggest stars are not comparable to the incomes of top stars in the entertainment industry, where investors, unlike baseball owners, do not enjoy a monopoly.

Phil Simms, the premier quarterback in the history of the New York Giants, is out of football now because of the N.F.L. salary cap. It is likely that if baseball had a salary cap in years past the careers of all-time greats like Hank Aaron and Nolan Ryan would have ended prematurely. Aaron might not have had the chance to break Babe Ruth's home-run record.

That would have been just fine with the owners, whose collective greed is so massive, so voracious, it overrides all other considerations. This greed is the reason that one of the finest baseball seasons in years is about to come to an ignominious end.

By Milton Leitenberg

COLLEGE PARK, Md. The organized massacres in Rwanda began on April 6. A 2,500-member United Nations observer force was present at the time, but without Chapter Seven authorization to use force. Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter allows "such action as may be necessary" to respond to any "threat to the peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression."

From the moment the massacres began — committed mostly by Hutu militia against members of the minority Tutsi tribe and the moderate Hutu opposition — the disaster still unfolding in Rwanda has been a case study of international failure. Without the mandate to act under Chapter Seven, what is the U.N.'s purpose in Rwanda? How can the international community respond in the future to crises on this scale?

The U.N. has authorized the use of force sparingly: during the Korean War, in the Congo, for the U.S.-led coalition that fought Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait, for the U.S.-led forces in Somalia, as well as for the U.N. troops who replaced them. Force is also authorized for some of the missions that the U.N. has been assigned in the former Yugoslavia (although it has rarely been used).

Such a consensus has failed to develop behind military intervention in Rwanda. After Belgium decided in mid-April to recall its 440 troops from the U.N.'s observer force, when 10 of its soldiers were killed by Hutu extremists, the remaining troops stayed in their barracks. The U.N. Secretary General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, recommended to the Security Council

The catastrophe
in Rwanda, step
by bloody step.

commended to the Security Council that the entire observer force be withdrawn. Such a retreat was considered to be too great an embarrassment, so the Security Council voted to allow 270 troops to remain.

The Organization of African Unity criticized the U.N.'s decision to withdraw all but a symbolic force as "a sign of indifference or lack of sufficient concern" for Africans. Yet not a single African country sent new or additional troops to Rwanda, except for a Senegalese unit that later joined the much-criticized French forces. A week after the killing began, estimates of those massacred reached 20,000, then 50,000.

By April 29, three weeks after the killing started, Mr. Boutros-Ghali reported that as many as 200,000 people had been killed. By now having reversed his recommendation of early April to withdraw the peacekeeping troops, he asked for Security Council approval of a plan to send in 5,500 additional troops, still without the provision to use force. It was understood by all that it would take months for the troops to be raised from member nations, equipped and actually deployed.

Again, Security Council members from African countries and other developing nations favored more force.

Milton Leitenberg is a senior scholar at the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland. He is writing a book on humanitarian intervention.

Anatomy of a Massacre

ful action. But the U.S. opposed the Secretary General's proposal and no African nation volunteered troops. A resolution was not passed until May 17, by which time senior aid officials in Rwanda were quoting a figure of half a million dead.

The major reason for U.S. opposition was President Clinton's admonition that the U.N. has to learn "when to say no." The United States, the Administration warned, would only agree to U.N.-authorized troops under certain conditions, demanding to know in advance, for example, who would contribute the troops, where they would be deployed and what their roles would be. But another reason was the cost: the U.S. would have to bear some 30 percent of the eventual expense for any new peacekeeping deployment while already deep in debt for past assessments.

On May 25, Mr. Boutros-Ghali announced his failure to raise contributions of military forces from U.N. members. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government had instructed its spokesmen not to label the deaths in Rwanda genocide, since doing so would have made it more difficult to stand aside and watch the slaughter continue. Two days later, President Clinton met with Mr. Boutros-Ghali and declined to commit any U.S. troops.

On June 3, the leaders of 14 African states, stung by Mr. Boutros-Ghali's remark that the situation was "a scandal," offered to send troop contingents — at some indeterminate time, after they were armed and supplied by Security Council members.

months after the troops and money could have prevented the catastrophe in the first place.

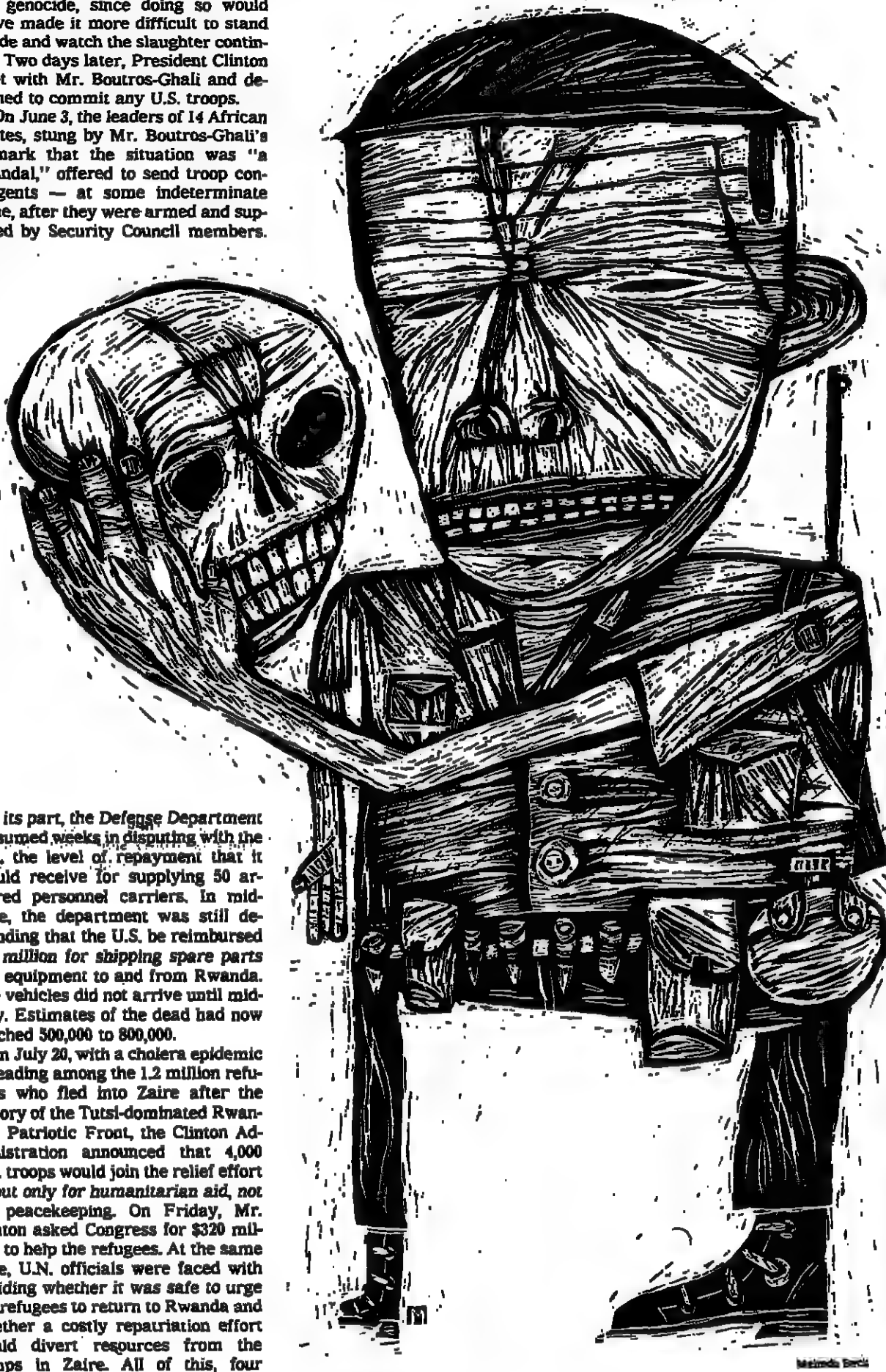
The history of the disaster in Rwanda proves the necessity for a new U.N. policy on catastrophic deaths of civilians. The U.N. should adopt automatic thresholds of civilian casualties that would compel deployment of large multinational forces within a matter of days. There are two circumstances in which this should be considered a mandatory requirement: outright massacres of civilian populations and premeditated actions that lead to large-scale civilian starvation during war or armed conflict.

Any deployment of troops would have to take place under Chapter Seven, giving them the mandate to use deadly force without waiting for the approval of the combatants or of

the government in power. Two sides warring for supreme power or slaughtering their own populations will not suddenly agree to invite in U.N. forces.

The U.N. observer mission that was in Rwanda when the killing started should have immediately been supported by substantial reinforcements from other nations. And the Security Council quickly should have authorized it to use force. Nations that feared France's motives for sending in peacekeeping troops could have resolved such doubts by joining the French in contingents of equal size.

Until the great powers in the Security Council are willing to act together, and to absorb comparatively small numbers of casualties to prevent the large-scale slaughter of innocent people, there will continue to be after-the-fact hand-wringing and emergency aid efforts. And once again it will have been too late for everything except the grief.

Journal
FRANK RICH
Boredom
Without
Tears

The four major television networks have already rendered their verdict on the entertainment value of the first round of Congressional Whitewater hearings: they didn't air a single minute of them. The New York Times and The Washington Post have delivered their verdict on the hearings' historical value: neither paper published any transcripts. "Rarely has mindless partisanship been more blatantly on display," concluded Ted Koppel after surveying a video replay of the moment in which the Democrat Maxine Waters yelled at a Republican antagonist to "shut up."

And that was one of the good parts. At one point Thursday the engineers at the public television station in Washington got so bored that they inadvertently broadcast a few seconds of "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood." Later, as the session entered its 10th hour, the hearings disappeared entirely from television view — even PBS, CNN, and C-Span jumped ship. Which raises the knotty philosophical question: If a Congressman postures in a committee room where no one is listening, is he really there?

Still, if the whole world was not watching, I was, at least for the first two days' sessions in the House Banking Committee. A lonely exercise, yes, but not as difficult as you might think. If you prop open your eyes with alligator clips, like Malcolm McDowell in the torture sequence of "A Clockwork Orange," and freebase caffeine, Whitewater hearings are a snap.

For those who did not do their civic duty, here is a scrupulously nonpartisan digest of the major players and developments in the House thus far: Gonzo vs. Leach. Henry Gonzalez, the Texas Democrat who runs the hearings with an iron gavel, has the

Whitewater,
no
rapids.

facial creases, liver spots and sly down-home courtliness to be the next Sam Ervin, but all resemblances and there. Enforcing a strict five-minute limit on each questioner and ruling anything that might resemble a substantive inquiry out of order, he makes a kangaroo court look like a model of jurisprudence.

But Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, the insufferably pious Republican avenging angel of Whitewater, almost makes Mr. Gonzalez seem ingenuous. Forever advertising his erudition with gratuitous scholarly references (to Copernicus yet) and knitting his brow as if Washington's dastardly evils might dissolve him into tears, Mr. Leach is a Dickensian windbag in search of his own "Bleak House." His early disclaimer of any desire "to suggest or imply criminal conduct" was the Republicans' funniest display of hypocrisy.

The Cutler edge. The White House counsel matched Mr. Leach when he announced with a straight face, "I am not here as a special pleader for the President of the United States." Mr. Cutler also lurched into self-martyrdom when he likened himself to Joseph ("Have you no decency?") Welch, the counsel who heroically stood up to Joe McCarthy. The nonentity who prompted Mr. Cutler's outburst, Toby Roth, is no Joe McCarthy, even if he is a Wisconsin Republican.

Redactions, "heads up," criminal referrals, recusals. Whitewater lingo that might have launched a thousand late-night talk-show gags had anyone been listening.

Best witness. The previous White House counsel, the much-reviled Bernard Nussbaum, responded to hours of repetitive questioning with self-deprecating New Yorkese wit and passion, regurgitating the same few shreds of information in seemingly infinite linguistic variations until it was hard to tell the dead from the living on the committee.

Worst witness. The deputy chief of staff, Harold Ickes, though testifying only briefly as the least yuppie-ish member of a panel of 10 White House aides, evinced an insolence and Clintonesque penchant for suspiciously legalistic locutions that should make Republicans eager for his encore.

The Shaw factor. Not only did the hearings have to compete with bona fide Washington news breaks like the joint Congressional appearance of King Hussein and Yitzhak Rabin and the anti-crime bill but with the sonorous voice of Bernard Shaw of CNN. The one, lonely television news star covering the hearings, Mr. Shaw invariably talked over the questioning at any rare moment it threatened to become interesting.

By Friday, in what is likely to be a continuing pattern, CNN was desperately cutting away to the most arcane of preliminary O.J. hearings in Los Angeles, seizing any excuse to give Mr. Shaw and Congress the hook.

Exxon Is Right. Alas.

By Jeff Wheelwright

MORRO BAY, Calif. Five years after the Exxon Valdez spill, the oil company is paying its final bills for the destruction its tanker caused in Prince William Sound, Alaska.

On Monday, Exxon agreed to pay \$20 million to native villagers whose fish and game were injured by the oil. The company settled just before a Federal jury in Anchorage was to hear the natives' claims.

Twenty million dollars is small change compared to the commercial fishermen's demands. The jury has been deliberating their claims, which total \$895 million.

And because the same jury has already found Exxon reckless in causing the spill, it will deliver a punitive award. Lawyers for the villagers and the fishermen are asking \$15 billion, the largest environmental fine in history.

As one who has not fed his car a drop of Exxon gasoline in five years, I ought to be cheered. The images of the oil spill still cause the familiar juices to flow, feelings of outrage over the assault on the sound.

Shouldn't Exxon pay through the nose for ruining the sound's fishing?

Jeff Wheelwright is author of "Degrees of Disaster: Prince William Sound: How Nature Reels and Rebounds."

Not only was there a lost harvest of pink salmon and herring in 1989, when the oil was fresh, and not only did the value of fish decline afterward, in part because of the perception of tainting, but also there has been long-term damage to the fish stocks and the ecosystem in general.

Or so the jury has been told. The plaintiffs are wrong, however, about the long-term ecological damage — wrong for the right reason. And environmentalists are wrong, too, their right reason being concern for a beautiful and unspoiled place.

Exxon, though I choke to admit it, is correct in maintaining that the sound has recovered from the spill. Still, if Exxon is right, it is for the wrong reason — corporate self-interest, the same self-interest that led to the negligent shipping of the oil.

I studied the sound for five years, visiting often and reviewing the scientific work undertaken to assess the damages. The most important thing I learned is that an environmental assault like an oil spill has acute and chronic effects.

The acute effects (the blackened carcasses of sea birds and others) were shockingly obvious, but the chronic effects, as alleged by the plaintiffs, were drowned out by ecological "noise."

By noise, scientists mean the competition of competing disturbances. The numerous and overlapping factors that cause long-term biological change usually cannot be sorted out. Whipped by shifts in the weather, ocean temperature, food supply, pre-

dation and disease, fish populations naturally rise and fall. For salmon and herring, inconsistent spawning runs are the rule. Then an oil spill hits the system. After reverberating for a year or so, the ecosystem returns to its normal Babel.

The Exxon Valdez accident can be compared to the much larger Amoco Cadiz spill off Brittany in 1978. There, a bottom fish called plaice was hurt

any chronic effect that could be tied to the oil. The fishermen's lawyers replied that Exxon hadn't looked hard enough.

The plaintiffs' problem is that in the years after the oil spill, the salmon and herring returned strongly. Pink salmon catches broke records in 1990 and 1991, and herring catches broke records in 1991 and 1992. The last two seasons were very poor — the herring season never even opened — as populations of both species fell sharply.

So if there was harm from the oil, it would have to be delayed harm. Yet marine science cannot account for a delayed response from an oil spill; the plaintiffs' experts had no proof to explain the broad swings that occurred.

On the face of it, Exxon wins. But the proceeding is not a criminal trial, where guilt must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt, nor a scientific inquiry, where hypotheses are rigorously tested.

Instead, the jury has been instructed to decide on a preponderance of the evidence. The principal attorney for the fishermen appealed to the jury's common sense: it made sense, did it not, that a lot of oil spilled should cause salmon and herring to collapse years later?

The real loser is not Exxon but science. This just in from Prince William Sound: pink salmon are running heavily to Port Valdez. Fishery managers have doubled their forecasts. It looks like the catch will be good.

Prince William
Sound has
already recovered.

Le Grand Excès Spices Love Poems to Food

By SUZANNE HAMLIN

FROM the opening sequence of "Eat Drink Man Woman," it's apparent that food is not just an accessory in the film. It's a pivotal character, as seductive and provocative as the three women for whom it is continually being cooked.

Ang Lee's new movie, which opens on Wednesday, just a year after his "Wedding Banquet" made its debut, begins with an explosive scene: four and a half roller-coaster minutes of stir-frying, chopping, wrapping and slicing that leave the viewer dazed with anticipation. The hands preparing the food have been carefully choreographed, and the scene ends with a close-up of what looks to be an exquisite Chinese banquet. Audiences can't wait to eat.

Inevitably "Eat Drink Man Woman" will be compared to "La Grande Bouffe," "Babette's Feast," "Tampopo" and "Like Water for Chocolate," the quartet of other films in which food has played a memorable, tantalizing role. Together with "Eat Drink Man Woman," they are the nucleus of a new genre: food-in-film films.

Food began as an ingenue in 1963 with the bawdy, joyful scene in "Tom Jones" in which Albert Finney and Joyce Redman devour a meal, a not so subtle metaphor for devouring each other. In Tony Richardson's 18th-century film romp, food and sex had not (up to that point) been intertwined on film to such striking visual effect.

In "La Grande Bouffe," made in 1973, food got a starring role. The Italian director Marco Ferreri's mesmerizing tale of gourmands eating themselves into oblivion introduces suicide by foie gras, excess so grand it is almost irresistible. It is a movie with which anyone who has ever finished off two pints of Haagen-Dazs in one sitting can sympathize. The on-screen meals are so beautifully prepared they upstage even Marcello Mastroianni and Philippe Noiret.

In "Tampopo" (1987), directed by



For the widower and chef Mr. Chu, center, every meal means more than sustenance in "Eat Drink Man Woman."

Shung Lung plays Mr. Chu, a widower and master chef who takes care of his three daughters the only way he knows how, by cooking for them. Each meal is an extravaganza, consisting of such delicacies as yellow fish with spicy sauce, winter-melon soup, dragon salad, honey-glazed pork and clay-baked chicken. His dutiful daughters, grown women, come to the table bored and irritable. These ravishing creatures would much rather be pursuing love or sex, preferably both. Outside, in affluent Taipei, men on motorcycles are waiting, in fact and in fantasy, for two of the

The family seems to be falling apart, unable to enjoy the food or one another. Mr. Chu holds on to his traditional dishes while he watches the food in Taiwan "becoming one flavor, merging like a river into the sea." Jia-Chien remembers how much fun it used to be, when her father made her edible bracelets with sugar crystal jewels and taught her to cook, which, now that she is grown, he no longer allows her to do at home.

"Food is the movie's main character," I think, certainly the most active, said James Schamus, an associate producer (with Ted Hope) and one of the three writers (along with Mr. Lee and Hui-Ling Wang) of "Eat Drink Man Woman." Mr. Schamus, who first worked with Mr. Lee as a co-writer and one of the producers of "The Wedding Banquet," is aware of the film's edible nuances: "After eating most of the food shown in the film, I can see why the Chinese historically called us barbarians." As an assistant professor of film theory at Columbia University, he can be almost objective, segueing seamlessly into a flow of academic filmspeak: "The incredible symbolic weight that food carries is essential to culture."

MR. LEE, WHO IS 39 years old, says that "Eat Drink Man Woman" is the third in his "life with father" trilogy. The first, "Pushing Hands," is the story of an irate Chinese father dealing with his annoying and incompetent American daughter-in-law, who, among other faults, can't cook. In "The Wedding Banquet," traditional Chinese parents try to deal with the fact that their son, now living in New York, is gay. In "Eat Drink Man Woman," it is the father who ultimately disappoints the child.

Food flows through all three films as a unifying and sometimes disruptive force. It is a reflection of life, with a strong life of its own. In "Eat Drink Man Woman," food is shown as the highest art and as the most primal need. For Mr. Lee, food is absolutely basic. The film's title, he says, "refers to the two basic needs all

people have for survival: food and sex."

Mr. Lee, who now lives in Westchester County, is a graduate of New York University's film school. Returning to Taiwan, his birthplace, to make the \$1.5 million film, Mr. Lee hired food consultants and chefs to orchestrate almost every scene. Although Mr. Lee, as Mr. Chu, mastered the sinewy body movements and total concentration of a great chef, the hands of real master chefs stand in for his in the close-up food preparation scenes. For four months, three Taiwanese chefs worked full time behind the camera to prepare the Ching-Ling fish, steamed deer in a pumpkin pot, lotus flower soup and 100 other banquet dishes that appear on the table throughout the movie. And they all had to appear, and be, steaming hot.

"Imagine coordinating a banquet of perfectly cooked, steaming foods

with perfectly delivered lines in an eight-second shot," said Mr. Lee. "Every time we had to do a retake, I would inwardly collapse."

In recent years, Asian-Americans appear to have mastered the art of putting food on film. Besides Mr. Lee, the director Wayne Wang has woven food throughout his films (including "Eat a Bowl of Tea," "Dim Sum" and "The Joy Luck Club").

Italian-American film makers have also used eating as a metaphor. Francis Ford Coppola (a serious wine maker and pasta cook in his other life) would not have allowed the Corleones in the "Godfather" films to be married without an abundance of food or to prepare for a shoot-out without knowing how to make tomato sauce.

Martin Scorsese revealed his food bias early on, in "Italian-American," shown at the New York Film Festival in 1973. In this short film, Mr. Scor-

se visits his parents in lower Manhattan. While his mother advises him on how to shape up his life, she continues to cook. Over the final credits, Mr. Scorsese runs the recipe for "my mother's spaghetti sauce."

In "Goodfellas," Mrs. Scorsese appears again, as a screen mother who prepares a nice meal for her son and his friends, ready to eat after killing a rival and stuffing him into the car trunk. As a bonus, filmgoers learn how to cook under pressure and how to slice garlic properly in prison when equipped only with a razor. Even in "The Age of Innocence," when Mr. Scorsese leaves Italian-Americans for Edith Wharton's repressed 19th-century Anglo-Saxon New Yorkers, food is used as an icon. Excessive dinners of contrived, overdecorated food let audiences know right away that these people are in big emotional trouble.

In general, however, American films are woefully bereft of good food and great meals that bring people together in any kind of sensual, multifaceted way. Doesn't the United States have a food culture? In the 1950's, Shirley Booth shuffled around the kitchen in bedroom slippers and an old terry cloth robe wielding a pancake turner. In the 60's and 70's, perky women in high heels moved from counter to counter, always smiling, in antiseptic kitchens where no food ever appeared. Now there are lots of small children eating cereal, their older siblings gobbling takeout pizza and adults dieting themselves to distraction.

What Americans don't seem to have is food important enough to even momentarily flash on the screen. Are we ashamed of eating? Of showing such a primeval — and continual — pleasure on the screen? In one small, delicious irony, American ambivalence about food nearly put "Eat Drink Man Woman" out of business. Because the movie was shot in Taiwan but edited here, cans of film were flown daily between the two countries. Miraculously, no footage was lost and the transfers went smoothly — except once, when a customs official held up the film canisters for a week because he thought the title sounded like a porno film.

Mr. Schamus smiles at the telling. "The food" is so steamy maybe it should be. □



Michel Piccoli in "La Grande Bouffe"—In the 1973 Italian film about gluttony, food (in this scene, a cow's head) got a starring role.

Juzo Itami, a young Japanese widow obsessively sets out to create the perfect noodle and become a soba queen. Food is both serious (the noodles will provide her livelihood) and comic (there is subterfuge involved in finding the noodle). "Tampopo" sent people to Japanese restaurants in the throes of noodle frenzy.

"Babette's Feast," a love poem to food directed by Gabriel Axel, was released in the same year, to almost universal adoration. As a wonderful drop-in guest, food provides a last-minute epiphany in this Isak Dinesen story of dour Danes whose lives are forever changed by a 10,000-franc meal. Stéphane Audran, playing a Frenchwoman who was once a famous chef, provides an unforgettable screen meal, graphically prepared before our eyes. Ultimately it was duplicated in restaurants across the country who combined the movie and the actual meal in one grande bouffe of their own. (A publisher has already capitalized on the food elements in "Eat Drink Man Woman" by releasing the screenplay in book form, along with the screenplay for "The Wedding Banquet," accompanied by six recipes for Chinese food.)

Last year's "Like Water for Chocolate" introduced food as fantasy, as seduction, as a replacement for the all the elements missing (or wished for) by a Mexican family. The film, directed by Alfonso Arau, is a vivid two-hour dream about impossible, unobtainable food.

"Eat Drink Man Woman" (a film in Mandarin Chinese with English subtitles) combines all of these elements — food as seduction, self-indulgence, livelihood and means of communication — with a sweet-sour-bitter-salty balance that may reflect a singularly Asian concept, a view of life in which all things come full circle.



Albert Finney and Joyce Redman in "Tom Jones"—Food had the ingenue's part in this 1963 British film, but cemented several relationships nonetheless.

Suzanne Hamlin, a food writer, is the author of a forthcoming antioxidant cookbook.

ZOOSPEAK

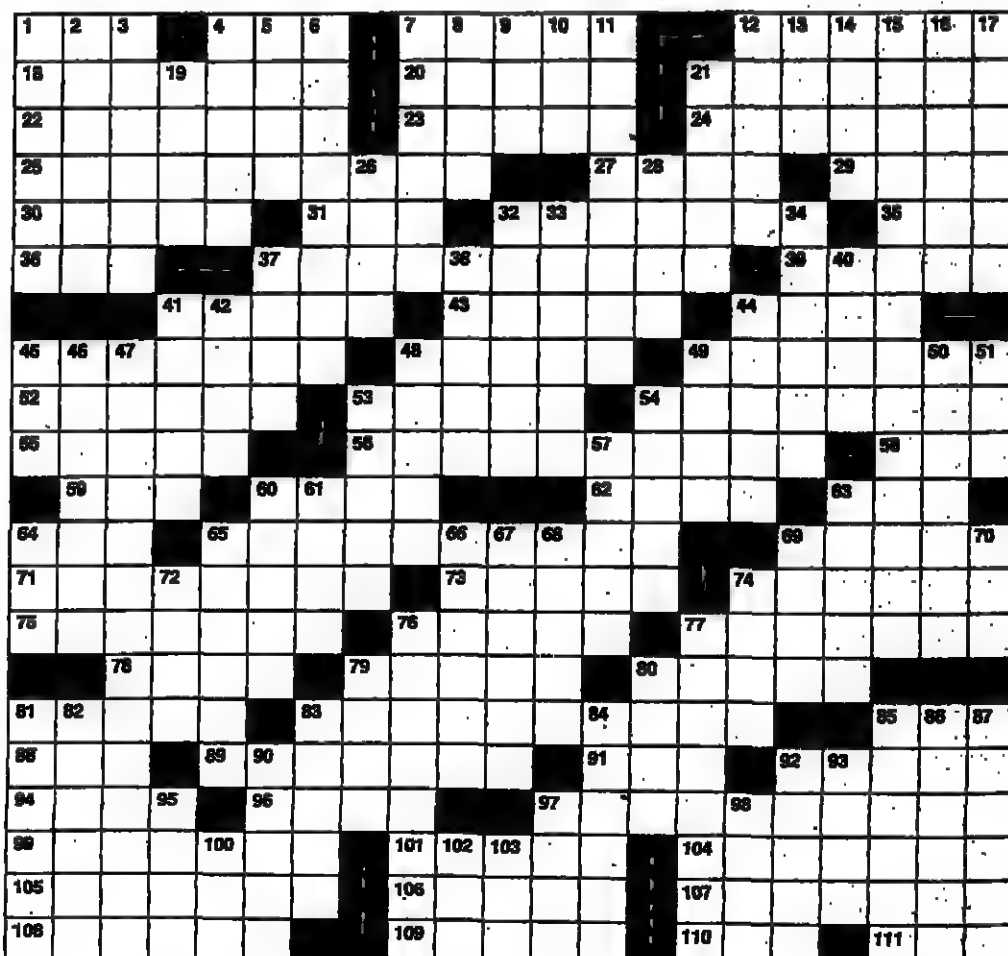
BY RICHARD SILVESTRI / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Key state: Abbr.
- 4 Ending for mom or dad
- 7 Calculates astrologically
- 12 Keeps expenses low
- 18 Takes another sip
- 20 Intense dislike
- 21 Indy problem
- 22 One more
- 23 It's hit on the head
- 24 Sophisticated
- 25 Why crows band together?
- 27 Nabisco treat
- 29 Rebel follower
- 30 Running amok
- 31 Charlemagne's dom.
- 32 Bugs
- 35 Female ruff
- 36 Instant
- 37 Sheep-shearing spot?
- 39 Has a yen for
- 41 Lost one's balance?
- 43 Items in a march?
- 44 Trodden way
- 45 Heartfelt
- 48 Swamp critter
- 49 Filling fellow
- 52 Swells
- 53 Units of loudness
- 54 Maneuvered
- 55 "In Cold Blood" star
- 56 Pigeon-killing blow?
- 58 Airline to Oslo
- 59 Script addition
- 60 Bakery product
- 62 —majesté
- 63 North and south: Abbr.
- 64 Spots on TV
- 65 Cat on the stage?
- 69 Sunday singers
- 71 Talks
- 73 Leave off
- 74 Beehive, for one
- 75 Sticks
- 76 Laurel and Lee
- 77 Put off
- 78 Opposite of flunked
- 79 A lot
- 80 The Little Mermaid
- 81 Bank robber's secret
- 83 Hollywood cow?
- 85 Chest protector
- 88 German I
- 89 Strudel kin
- 91 Bit of work
- 92 Early mail
- 94 Precious
- 96 TV's —Three Lives
- 97 Negative horse?
- 99 Enduring

DOWN

- 1 Scrap
- 2 "Raven" maiden
- 3 Minute
- 4 1974 hit —the Sheriff
- 5 British gun
- 6 Shopkeeper
- 7 Bit of haunted-house décor
- 8 Flaps
- 9 Sermon subject
- 10 Drawer of ships
- 11 Less bumpy
- 12 Animal trail
- 13 White wine aperitif
- 14 Deeply
- 15 The story of snakes, updated?
- 16 Coop youngster
- 17 Colts
- 19 Sphere starter



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1. MARINA
2. TREFLED
3. SNAIL
4. ALIEN
5. ROMANIA
6. COLINA
7. CLEVER
8. OWEN
9. DELL
10. HOLMES
11. KOJAK
12. ODIN
13. SIMPSON
14. STATION
15. EDIFY
16. GOST
17. CENSE
18. SHILOH
19. ALLE
20. ASK
21. GULPS
22. NOBLESSE
23. SOTO
24. UMO
25. RETURN
26. LIT
27. IDOL
28. PUNTA
29. APAR
30. ESE
31. SAND
32. HETODIAS
33. VOIDED
34. BELTUS
35. VANDERBILT
36. BARON
37. ESCAPEE
38. RANO
39. ARE
40. CHED
41. ENTLY
42. NOED
43. SEASIDE
44. GAE
45. SENT
46. EMBASSY
47. STRAT
48. TOE
49. SELF
50. ONTAGE
51. ICHON
52. BELEGES
53. TIGRA
54. STOECA
55. ALEXANDER
56. ILTONA
57. ROBERT
58. REGEDE
59. XAVIERA
60. INVAIT
61. BETSYE
62. JETSET
63. BEAUTY

65 Uses the blender

Getting to work in Israel is toughest job for Gazans

LAMIA LAHOUD
GAZA CITY

"If I didn't have work in Israel, I would become a criminal. I would do anything to support my family," says Mohammed Isbairha, 38, a resident of the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza.

Isbairha has been working for an Israeli construction company for the last 20 years. Like a majority of Gazans, he has to work in Israel to make a living. Living with his family of eight in three rooms, Isbairha is better off than most. In Jabalya, three rooms sometimes contain families of 18 or 20.

Isbairha is one of the lucky ones. His Israeli employers have managed to get him a work permit. Every day, thousands of Palestinians line up in front of the Gaza Strip's labor offices trying to get a permit.

Of 172,000 Gaza workers registered with the Palestinian Federation of Trade Unions, 58 to 60 percent are unemployed, according to the federation's Abdul Rauf Mehdi, in charge of international relations.

Before the Machpelah Cave massacre in February, about 50,000 had permits to work in Israel, and many more worked illegally. Today, the number of Gazans with permits is 18,000.

The Palestinian Authority has no money to start up public works projects, so, until the international community fulfills its pledges of aid, it will implement an emergency program of paving and wall painting to employ the jobless.

The process of getting work in Israel remains complicated. Since self-rule came to the Gaza Strip, workers have had to apply for permits at the labor offices of the Palestinian Authority. It is not a simple procedure.

According to one labor-office employee, each applicant must fill out a form giving personal details and security background. The Palestinian liaison team for civilian affairs hands the applications to its Israeli counterpart at the Erez checkpoint liaison office.

The Israelis check each applicant for security offenses, and after four or five days give their answer to the Palestinian liaison officers. If approved, the workers can pick up their permits from the Palestin-

ian labor offices. But the new permits are only valid for two months. Isbairha complains. That means the same procedure will soon have to be repeated.

Unlike Isbairha, his 22-year-old, newly married son, Haitham, is not applying. There had been a regulation allowing only married men over 26 - who according to statistics are less prone to commit violence - to enter. That was changed, but another guideline limits work permits to those previously employed by Israelis, effectively reinstating the previous limit. Haitham used to work in road construction in Israel until the territories were closed following the Hebron massacre.

Now he is jobless, and like most young Palestinian men from the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, he will most likely stay that way for a while. "Now I spend my mornings looking for work with the Palestinian Authority or in local construction. In the afternoons, I meet friends or watch TV," he says.

According to Haitham, finding employment in Gaza is tough because there is very little work. The lucky ones get jobs with the police and the security service, he says. He and his wife are living with his father, who supports the couple.

"Most people in Gaza rely on day-to-day work in Israel. Every lost day of work makes it difficult for us to pay our bills and support our families," says Isbairha. Since the Palestinian Authority has assumed power, electricity and water bills must be paid on time or the supply is cut off.

Isbairha claims their situation was better during the intifada, because the Israelis would let more people in for work and because the procedures at the checkpoints were less complicated.

"In the past, illegal workers could sneak in. Now, even those with permits risk being turned back at the Israeli checkpoint," he says. "I get up every morning at 2:30 to be at the crossing by 3 a.m. It takes about five hours" to pass through the checkpoints at Erez.

Isbairha, who earns about NIS 70 a day, bitterly complains about the Egged bus fares to Ashkelon.



Strict procedures for working in Israel are making life difficult for Gazans. (Hanoah Guthmann)

"They charge us NIS 30 round trip; that leaves me with only NIS 40 wages a day."

The Isbairha home reflects the subsistence level of its occupants. The living room has no furniture. A bamboo mat and some cushions serve as a sofa. But the walls are decorated with pictures of Yasser Arafat and assassinated PLO operations chief Abu Jihad.

Isbairha still believes in Arafat. He says most people know that the opposition groups like Hamas only make empty promises.

Another Jabalya resident, who identifies himself as Ahmed Mohammed, who declined to give his last name, concurs. The opposition has no alternative to offer, but the euphoria of the first days of the Palestinian takeover have passed, he says.

"The people can't enjoy their new freedom without food." Although it is supper time in Jabalya, there is no smell of food. "Most families can no longer afford to cook meals every day," says Ahmed, 24. "We live mostly on bread, cheese and lentils. Once a month we cook meat."

Ahmed lives with his family of 18 in three rooms. He and his 23-year-old brother are the only breadwinners in the family, but both are now unemployed. They are too young to get work permits in Israel and they cannot find work in Gaza.

"My younger brother and I used to work in Israel. We would sneak in illegally. About four times a week we would find good work for around NIS 90 a day," Ahmed says his family is living off its savings while he and his brother search for work.

"I try to get work through some Palestinian workers who do big construction jobs in Israel and who need help. They may get me a permit through their Israeli employers," he says. So far, his attempts have been unsuccessful.

According to Ahmed, the frustration of the unemployed is growing. "We understand that it is not Arafat's fault and we know that the opposition can't offer us a better alternative. That's why we are waiting... What else can we do, struggle again? Against our own authority?" he asks.

Zoos dive into animal gene pools

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

ZOOS, long criticized by environmentalists, may soon be playing a vital role in conservation.

Although zoos cannot be considered major contributors to the task of replenishing endangered species, they could serve as reservoirs of genetic material that may be vital to the survival of a species.

One of the most serious problems a species in decline faces is the ever-shrinking pool of genetic material that enters into its breeding.

This is true in nature, as it is in those sanctuaries where efforts have been made to establish breeding colonies of rare or endangered species.

Because the gene pool is so limited, excessive in-breeding is inevitable, and with this comes a reproduction of less desirable factors that in the end lead to the extinction of the species.

But with the knowledge already at hand concerning in-vitro fertilization and the possibility of freezing sperm, fertilized ova and embryos, a new possibility is presented.

Zoos may not be able to produce the thousands of animals needed to prop up a declining population, but they can produce the thousands of ova and sperm that may well hold the future of a species.

And the beauty of it is that animals in zoos have been, for the most part, caught at random in widely separated parts of that animal's natural habitat.

"The possibilities are unlimited," said one wildlife expert in a recently televised interview. "If I know that there are several hundred, maybe even several thousand specimens of sperm, fertilized ova or embryos available, then I know that we can alter the destiny of a species."

One example given is the case of *Oryx leucorox*, now rare in its native habitat but well represented in artificial breeding colonies. The oryxes in nature and in the colonies are suffering from the extremely small genetic pool available.

If one could inseminate a dozen or so females with sperm from a totally different genetic line, or if one could implant fertilized ova or even embryos into some of these females, then the whole picture would be different.

But wildlife conservationists do not place too much hope in their own efforts. They insist that their ideas can bear fruit only if university research departments around the world work together with their local zoos to obtain and preserve these materials.

This would be a case of many people joining together in an attempt to preserve the diversity of animal species.

Since many people keep asking what they can do, this seems to be an answer - for scientists, for zoo staffs, for funding agencies and for the average person who contributes to the local zoo.

Court: Blanket demolition order would be unjust

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before Justices Theodore Orr, Tova Strassberg-Cohen and Yitzhak Zamir, in the matter of MK Uzi Landau, Prof. Ariel Cohen, Dr. Dan Bahat, Arye Beruhim and Ezra Yahin, petitioners, versus the Jerusalem Municipal Council, the District and Local Town Planning Commissions, the minister of the interior and the attorney-general, respondents (H.C. 1901/94).

The petitioners asked the court to order the respondents "to enforce all demolition orders issued by the courts... relating to building in eastern Jerusalem; to apply to courts dealing with breaches of building regulations to order that demolitions be carried out by the authorities; and not by the offenders; and that the respondents change their policy of not enforcing planning and building laws in east Jerusalem."

The petitioners averred that the respondents - primarily the council - applied the above policy of not enforcing the law and "turning a blind eye" to the non-Jewish sector alone, while the slightest infringements by Jews were treated with the utmost severity without any consideration whatsoever.

Justice Zamir delivered the judgment of the court. The petitioners, he said, had presented themselves as "supporting the rule of law, and [as persons] for whom the status and dignity of the courts and the quality of the environment were of supreme importance."

They had taken great pains to compile a list of 219 cases - constituting, they said, only a minute part of the problem - in which judicial demolition orders over years had never been executed.

They had also selected at random six demolition orders made between 1975 and 1985, none of which had been carried out.

The respondents denied all the allegations against them. The council and the local commission contended that they exercised full and proper supervision over building and breaches of the law.

Since the cases cited by the petitioners covered many years, they had been unable to trace them all. They had requested a postponement of the hearing, but the petitioners had objected. However, they added that in 10 of the cases cited by the petitioners building permits had been issued after the demolition orders had been made.

The council and the local commission also relied on section 205 of the Planning and Building Law of 1965 under which the court was obliged to order the offender to effect the demolition.

It was only at the request of the local commission or the attorney-general that the court could order the commission to fulfill this task. The commission only made this request, in its discretion, where the circumstances so required.

The interior minister had also added, in his reply to the petition, that there was a department in the ministry which strictly supervised building in Jerusalem on a daily basis. The sharp conflict of fact between the parties, created a formidable difficulty in the present case, Justice Zamir continued.

The court could review the policy of an administrative body where the facts were clear or could be ascertained in the course of the hearing.

The present petitioners sought to prove a policy on the basis of a few hundred cases, perhaps out of thousands, from 1974. In only 15 of these the demolition orders were given during the last 10 years; most of them were given between 1974 and 1977.

Citing Supreme Court precedents, Justice Zamir reiterated that the court would decline to grant relief in general terms relating, as a rule, to an unknown number of cases the particulars of which were also unknown. The dividing line could not be accurately defined, but usually the court would act only in cases relating to a particular situation the facts of which were clear.

The petitioners sought a ruling directing the council to carry out every demolition order. They obviously referred only to cases in which such action on the council's part would be lawful.

The council had submitted that in fact it acted strictly according to law. It was neither necessary nor appropriate for the court to order a public body to obey the law which it said it did - and was obliged to do - in any case.

If the council failed to carry out the order which the petitioners now sought, Justice Zamir continued, it would be guilty of contempt of court. The question arose, however, how the court could know the circumstances in advance.

A search by the council had established that in 10 of the 219 cases cited by the petitioners (in which demolition orders had not been carried out), building permits had later been issued. The state attorney's office had also discovered that in three out of six cases initiated by the Interior Ministry, one order had been carried out, and two had been deferred because of contemplated planning changes in the area.

There were numerous possibilities. Maybe a house had been sold to a bona fide purchaser who knew nothing of the demolition order, or possibly a planning change was being considered. A "blanket order" such as the petitioners requested could lead to serious illegality and injustice.

Justice Zamir pointed to other difficulties in granting so far-reaching an order. Within what period were the demolitions to be effected? How were they to be financed? Was money to be transferred from other budgets such as education or sanitation? And if the demolitions were not carried out within, say, six months or a year or two years, would the court be asked to commit the council for contempt of court?

Citing, inter alia, the precedent of Aloni (H.C. 852/86 - The Jerusalem Post of March 27, 1987), Justice Zamir stressed the need to afford an opportunity to all those concerned to present their argu-

ments before the court made an order affecting their rights.

There were cases in the petitioners' list in which years had passed since the demolition orders were made. The offender would of course have had his day in court in the original proceedings, but the whole situation could have changed. The property could have been leased to a bona fide lessee for whom the demolition would come "as a bolt from the blue."

Indeed, the court had already held specifically in the case of ACRI (H.C. 358/88 - The Jerusalem Post Law Reports, p. 98) that a house was not to be demolished without giving those affected an opportunity to be heard.

Referring to rule 29 of the Civil Procedure Rules and rule 20(b) of the High Court of Justice Rules, both of 1984, Justice Zamir observed that provision was made for "class representation" where a number of persons affected could represent all those in the same situation. However, there was no practical possibility of such a procedure in relation to what could be "thousands of such cases," as the petitioners had declared.

IT WAS said that the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, was the citizen's last resort in his dispute with the administration.

Some petitioners, however, regarded it as the first resort in the

knowledge that the issue was not appropriate for judicial decision.

In an increasing number of cases the court was approached to correct general policies without any reference to specific instances. Granting orders in general terms would in some cases create injustice towards those who were not cited as respondents and allowed to make their submissions.

The petitioners could have acted in specific instances in first complaining to the police where demolition orders were not carried out. If their complaints were rejected they could have appealed to the attorney-general and then, if necessary, petitioned the court.

Their petition would then be considered on a solid factual basis after hearing all the interested parties.

They did not do so since they were not concerned with individual cases but with the general policy. They should therefore have attacked that policy where it was conceived, namely, in the council, government ministries, the Knesset, and in public opinion. This was particularly so in an issue such as the present one, where both the policy itself and its implementation were the subject of sharp dispute.

The petitioners wrote to the mayor of Jerusalem five days before lodging their petition. They informed him that if they received

no reply within five days they would petition the court. One wondered, said Justice Zamir, what was the reason for the haste and excitement regarding demolition orders made 10 or 20 years ago, why nothing was done previously, and why the petitioners refused to agree to a postponement to enable the council to examine the long list of cases they had produced.

One of the petitioners was a council member, and the question arose during the hearing why the whole matter, together with the material before the court, was never brought before the council plenum for debate and consideration.

This was obviously an issue to be considered by elected public representatives in the council and the Knesset - such being the purpose of their election.

FOR THE above reasons the petition was dismissed. The petitioners were ordered to pay NIS 3,000 costs to the council and the local commission, and a similar sum to the district commission, the minister, and the attorney-general.

Dan Avi-Yitzhak appeared for the petitioners, Yitzhak Eliraz appeared for the council and the local commission, and Uzi Fogelman, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state.

The judgment was given on July 19, 1994.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1994

Maritime Bank profits surge

THE Maritime Bank of Israel more than doubled its profits in the second quarter to NIS 3.09 million from NIS 1.25m. in the corresponding quarter last year.

Net profits rose to NIS 8.6m. from NIS 7.9m. during the same period last year, which included an extraordinary gain of NIS 5.8m. from sale of Koor shares.

The return on equity increased to 20 percent on an annualized basis from 7% in the corresponding period last year, excluding the extraordinary gain from the Koor shares.

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

In the second quarter, profit from financing activity before provision for doubtful loans fell to NIS 1.25m. from NIS 4.22m.

The drop was blamed on the continuing erosion of financial margins in the unlinked sector.

Operating income increased to NIS 10.11m. from NIS 2.92m.

The rise was mainly due to income from commissions, which increased to NIS 11.26m. from NIS 3.29m.

The rise is due to the bank's growing involvement in the capital markets.

Amir Geva, managing director of the bank, said Maritime continued to direct its efforts at increasing the range of its private banking services and expanding its involvement in the local and foreign capital markets, despite the crisis on the capital markets.

At the end of the first half of 1994, Maritime's share of total trading in securities went up to 2.5% from 0.9%.

Trading in options on the Maof Index reached 6%. The bank's two international funds' total assets were \$160m. at the end of the second quarter.

"The bank intends to continue strengthening its involvement in the local and overseas capital markets, through the establishment and purchase of companies specializing in supply of a variety of financial services," said Geva.

Operating and other expenses in the second quarter rose to NIS 7.75m. from NIS 5.29m.

Leumi expects long-term decrease in mortgage rates

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

INTEREST rates on mortgages are expected to fall about three percent over the next three years, Bank Leumi Mortgage Bank predicted yesterday.

Reuven Tsabag, deputy managing director of the bank, expects interest rates on mortgages to fall between 2% and 5% over the next three years.

Tsabag said the drop is due to the government's issue of fewer linked bonds, which will reduce long-term interest rates on the bond market and mortgage rates.

Avital Benesh, managing director of Bank Leumi Mortgage Bank, said strong competition among the mortgage banks is expected to push down interest rates on mortgages.

can be used at any time in accordance with customers requirements.

The plan offers customers access to large sums of money, which can be repaid in several ways.

The plan is intended for owners of an existing property or new property owners and customers with a mortgage from Bank Leumi.

In the framework of the plan, customers can receive more than NIS 50,000, or up to 40% of the value of the property.

The credit can be taken out without guarantees. The Kaspobelt route is intended for customers over the age of 55 who sign an agreement that the future credit debt will be paid out of the property the customer owns.

Three groups submit bids for second bourse tender

RACHEL NEIMAN

AT least three groups submitted bids to operate a second stock exchange before last night's deadline.

The Treasury required bidders to provide details about their companies, a business plan, the name of the city where the second exchange would be located and a commitment to put up NIS 15 million.

Although the final number of bids submitted will not be known until the envelopes containing them are unsealed, the following groups reportedly submitted offers.

There were a consortium led by businessman Shlomo Eisenberg with United Mizrahi Bank and the Moritz family, which controls the Moritz and Tachler brokerage house; businessman Joseph Adler; and the organization of Israeli High Tech Industries with the Haifa Economic Corporation (HEC).

This last group includes the Technion, which helped prepare the proposal and whose representatives would sit on the Haifa Stock Exchange's board of directors.

The operating company would work as a non-profit organization. Yona Yahav, head of the HEC, and Moshe Cohen, president of the High Tech group, signed an agreement between their two organizations over the weekend.

Their proposed criteria for acceptance to the new bourse differs greatly from those of the TASE.

Registration would not require shareholders' equity. A series of stringent regulations would be put in place to protect investors, such as compulsory declarations of income and benefits to interest holders.

Galit Lipkis Beck adds: A United Mizrahi Bank spokesman said of the Eisenberg proposal that "we are interested in principle in the group if it wins the tender, but we don't yet have a detailed business plan."

This proposal would locate the bourse in Jerusalem.

Tsur links support for lower customs to solving kibbutz debt

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

AGRICULTURE Minister Ya'acov Tsur yesterday said he will not support reducing customs tariffs in next year's budget unless the government promises to meet its objectives set at the start of the year.

Tsur said the government must fulfill promises to the public, including allocating resources for massive renewal of immigration - which provides a basis for growth and must also continue to help peripheral areas.

Tsur also said the government has to solve the debt problems of the kibbutzim and moshavim.

In other news, the Agriculture Ministry reported fruit growers have submitted 4,000 compensation claims to the ministry due to natural disasters last winter.

The ministry said the winter of 1993/94 had little rain.

In the north and center of the country, rainfall was about 75% to 85% of the average during the last few years and in other regions of the country rain fell reached only 60% to 70%.

In addition, agriculture suffered from the relatively high winter temperature.



Tsur: Resources must also be allocated for massive renewal of immigration. (Uri Keren)

Metra-Watt wins NIS 9m. ministry contract for establishing air pollution monitoring system

LIAT COLLINS

THE Metra-Watt group has won the Environment Ministry contract to plan and supervise the establishment of a national air pollution monitoring system.

The project will cost about NIS 9 million over the next three years, making it one of the biggest the ministry has handled.

Construction is scheduled to begin early next year. Metra-Watt beat 11 other bidders for the contract.

The winning group comprises three local companies - Metra-Watt Electrical Engineering Ltd.; I. Goldsmith Planning and Environmental

Engineering Ltd. and The Meteorological Service.

The need for such a monitoring system was raised in the State Comptroller's Report for 1993 and has been at the top of the ministry's agenda since Environment Minister Yossi Sarid took office last year.

The country lacks precise details on the quantities, type and source of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere.

Most of the existing monitoring stations are situated next to electric company power stations and a few

environmental units, but large areas of the country have no monitoring system at all.

Even in most industrial zones, data is collected by a mobile unit only after severe cases of air pollution.

"The new national monitoring system will ensure constant regular control from around the country and allow us to discover air pollutants, including those not previously monitored at all like lead, cadmium and other heavy metals," said Aharon Vardi, who sits on the steering committee overseeing the monitoring system.

The system will supply real-time data.

Meanwhile, the Jerusalem Development Authority has announced that six groups have been placed on the short list for the tender to establish and operate a sewage treatment plant in the western half of the capital.

The six consortiums are led by J.A. Jones Construction (US); Hyundai Heavy Industries (Korea); Waste Management International (UK); Degremont (France); Bivwater (UK); and CH2M Hill (US).

PCB announces rise in second quarter net profits to NIS 1.9m.

RACHEL NEIMAN

PRINTED circuit boards manufacturer PCB has announced an increase in second quarter net profits to NIS 1.9 million from NIS 1.6m. for the same period last year.

Second quarter earnings per share went up to NIS 0.21 from NIS 0.19 for the comparable period in 1993.

Metalworks Modal has announced an increase in net profits for

the second quarter to NIS 1.6m. from NIS 1m. in the parallel quarter in 1993.

Revenues also went up slightly to NIS 12m. from NIS 11.1m. during

the same period last year.

Earnings per share rose to NIS 0.18 from NIS 0.12 during the second quarter last year.

The company said increased efforts in marketing its Quikcomp line in Europe and Japan were mainly responsible for the improved results.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

TASE's market value has dropped 44% from last year; The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has registered a 44 percent drop in average real market value to \$145 million from \$272m., according to a TASE study. Bank Leumi continued to head the list of top 10 companies, followed by Teva, Bezek, Bank Hapoalim, IDB, Koor, Dead Sea Works, ICL, CMI Industries and CMI Israel.

The same 10 companies headed the list last year, but Teva and Hapoalim traded places, and CMI Israel dropped from sixth place to tenth.

Nur International, a Lithuanian advertising company, has won the tender for some 10,000 square meters of advertising in Lithuania. Nur International, with 51 percent, and the Lithuanian company Anta, with 49%, have joined together for the project.

Interlego appeals to court on competitor's product: The Interlego corporation yesterday asked the Supreme Court for another hearing on its suit to ban a competitor's products from being sold here.

The court had recently ruled that Interlego's "duplo" building blocks were not an artistic creation meriting copyright protection, and therefore it could not block the sale of a similar product by a Spanish company. In its request to the court, Interlego argued that this ruling left all industrial designs without protection.

Electra Contracting wins \$5m. contract with Hyatt in Antwerp: Electra subsidiary Electra Contracting (Europe) has won a contract to supply air-conditioning units to a new Hyatt Hotel in central Antwerp. The contract is valued at \$5 million, with work to be completed within one year. The company recently completed installation of air-conditioning units at the Antwerp Hilton Hotel.

Dead Sea Labs gets \$250,000 order from Hong Kong distributor: Dead Sea Laboratories have received a \$250,000 initial order for Ahava cosmetics from Hong Kong distributor Kingcoast Trading. Ahava products will be sold in Shanghai department stores and drug stores.

US starts trade sanctions proceedings against Japan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States yesterday launched trade sanctions proceedings against Japan for allegedly obstructing imports of telecommunications and medical equipment, US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said.

"I am taking this action as a result of Japan's failure to address long-standing discrimination against US suppliers," Kantor said in a statement.

The dispute centers on Japanese government procurement practices for telecommunications and medical equipment - two areas where US producers are highly competitive but have still been unable to crack the Japanese market.

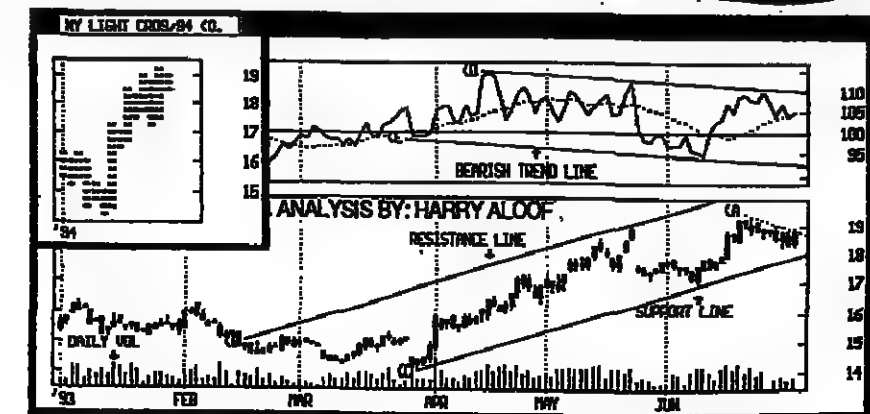
Under yesterday's action, Washington identified those practices as discriminatory against imports.

It gave Tokyo 60 days to mend its ways or face the risk of higher tariffs being imposed on selected Japanese exports to the US.

JULY 1, 1994: THE COMMSTOCK REPORT ISSUES A BUY ALERT ON CRUDE OIL.

The CommStock Report
HARRY ALOOF FINANCIAL CONSULTANT • (CMA) COMMUNITY TRADING ADVISOR
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Buy! Alert / Crude Oil, Light (CLM) Price Objective: 22.50



CRUDE OIL (SEPT) EXPECTED TO RALLY ABOVE 22.00 \$/BARREL

CRUDE OIL, LIGHT (SEPT): after a decline to 17.03 on June 8, 1994, prices rallied to 19.35 on June 21, 1994. A sell-off saw prices retreat 51.6% to 18.28. MOMENTUM (MTM) is trading in positive territory and on June 30, 1994, penetrated its moving average (dotted line) on the up-side. POINT & FIGURE: a price of 19.25 will reverse its down-trend (see chart above). Support is now at 18.00 and resistance is at 19.35. A price above 19.35 (see chart above) indicates a strong upward movement. A price below 18.00 indicates a strong downward movement. CONCLUSION: BUY CRUDE OIL (SEPT) AT 19.25 STOP. 10% protective stop of 18.27 (close only). Crude Oil Light (Sept.) is currently at 18.27 on June 30, 1994.

RISK / REWARD: \$750.00 VS. \$3,500.00 • CURRENT R/R RATIO 5:1 • Outlook consideration: YES!

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JULY 12, 1994: Crude oil (Sept.) moves up over 100 points to reach a high of 20 \$/barrel - a potential gain of over \$1000 per contract.

The CommStock Report, edited by Senior Investment Advisor Harry Aloof, is published on a regular basis by CommStock Trading Ltd. For a complimentary copy please call Alan Schwartz at (02) 244963 or return this coupon to: CommStock Trading Ltd., P.O. Box 7777, Jerusalem 91077; fax: 02-244976.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patriot (foreign currency deposit rates) (29.7.94)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$200,000)	4.125	4.500	5.000
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	3.750	4.125	4.675
German mark (\$M 200,000)	4.000	4.000	4.125
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.500	3.575	3.500
Yen (10 million yen)	0.625	0.625	0.675

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (31.7.94)

CURRENCIES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Bank of Israel	
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	3.5450	3.5950	2.58	3.12	3.5750
German mark	2.0548	2.0775	1.87	1.98	2.0500
French franc	1.9035	1.9503	1.43	1.47	1.4711
Japanese yen (100)	0.0578	0.0588	0.54	0.57	0.5830
Dutch florin	0.0504	0.0509	0.48	0.49	0.5000
Swiss franc	1.8994	1.9202	1.57	1.74	1.7125
Swedish krona	2.2486	2.2781	2.20	2.31	2.2884
Norwegian krone	2.1828	2.2258	2.16	2.28	2.2107
Finland mark	0.4591	0.4632	0.38	0.40	0.4111
Canadian dollar	0.4848	0.4917	0.48	0.50	0.4884
Australian dollar	0.5781	0.5872	0.57	0.60	0.5942
S. African rand	2.1828	2.2258	2.16	2.28	2.2107
Belgian franc (10)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Austrian schilling (10)	2.2418	2.2738	2.18	2.30	2.2884
Italian lire (1000)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Spanish peseta (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Indian rupee (100)	1.9015	1.9203	1.88	1.97	1.9100
Chinese yuan (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Thai baht (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Malay ringgit (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Indonesian rupiah (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Philippine peso (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Portuguese escudo (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100
Spanish peseta (100)	0.0252	0.0255	0.01	0.01	0.0100

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

Engel plans \$15 million Nazareth commercial center

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP
GALIT LIPKIS BECK

Increase in British rates speculated

LONDON (Reuters) - Speculation of an imminent rise in British interest rates swirled around London financial markets on Friday after the Bank of England accepted a sharp rise in Treasury bill rates at its weekly tender.

The Bank accepted a top discount rate for 91-day bills of 5.76 percent versus 4.99 percent last week - an extraordinarily large move, even in the context of a sharp rise in short-term money market rates during the week.

Some dealers said the bank would not have accepted that sort of rate - and the cheap price for its T-bills - unless it was preparing to push up base rates, currently 5.25%.

"The Bank of England would not have accepted the tender if it was unhappy with the rate," said Marian Bell, an economist at the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Other dealers echoed the view that the bank could have canceled the tender to signal a rejection of the low price. If the bank does next week and rates go back down, investors will have got their bills very cheaply, dealers said.

"It's very unlike the bank to give things away, it's a bit of a gift," said a dealer at a discount house, one of the specialist firms that acts as an intermediary between the bank and the wholesale money markets.

Three-month interbank rates ended at 5-7/8 percent, implying base rates at least half a percentage point higher than now.

Nick Parsons, an economist at Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in London, said the Bank could have bought bills for its own account to stop the rate going up so far at the tender.

"The fact that it didn't bid at a rate high enough to prevent the discount rate jumping by 75 basis points does look as though they're sanctioning a rate rise next week," he said.

The markets have worried for a while about a pre-emptive rise in rates to stifle inflationary pressures, though until Friday a common view was they would hold off until late 1994.

Although retail price inflation remains near 30-year lows, the markets have looked on to survey evidence that inflationary pressures are picking up.

THE Haifa-based Engel company plans to construct a commercial center in Nazareth at a total investment of about \$15 million.

The center will be developed in equal partnership with a local Arab entrepreneur.

The 12,000-square-meter building will include offices and about 3,000 sq.m. in shops.

Construction is scheduled to start within three months, while marketing of the commercial space is expected to begin in two months.

Engel said construction of the development is in the framework of the company's policy to initiate large commercial projects in the Arab sector.

Anglo-Saxon Jerusalem has been appointed exclusive rental agents for fully furnished apartments in a modern high-rise building in mid-town Manhattan.

The building is adjacent to the New York Sheraton and Hilton hotels, and most of the apartments overlook the Hudson River or Central Park.

The real estate agent said the apartments rent for less than half the cost of a hotel room in the same area.

A two-room apartment, which can accommodate four people, rents for approximately \$2,500 per month, which is equivalent to about \$42 per room per day.

Studio apartments, suitable for two persons rent for an average of \$2,000 per month, or \$66 per day.

Rents include air conditioning, electricity and monthly maintenance fees. The apartments are equipped with a modern kitchen, including appliances.

Anglo-Saxon Jerusalem recently started sales of apartments in a new project in Jerusalem, located near the Holiday Inn.

It consists entirely of small holiday apartments meant for investors and tourists.

Prices range from \$80,000 for studios on the lower floors to \$130,000 for two-room apartments on the higher floors. Three-room apartments, which include one small bedroom, range from \$170,000 on the lower floors to \$189,000 on the higher floors.

Werner Loyal, director of Anglo-Saxon, said this is the first time in many years that apartments of this type are being built in Jerusalem.

All units are air conditioned, with wall-to-wall carpeting and double glazed windows.

Loyal said the apartments are primarily designed for investors who are looking for an income-producing property. Anglo-Saxon estimates that buyers will get a minimum return of 10 percent on their investment.

The apartments are scheduled to be ready for occupancy next spring.

Laid Development and Building announced the recent sale of 2,400 sq.m. of industrial space in the Abraham Ofir Industrial Mall in Rosh Ha'ayin.

The space was sold for \$2.7m., equal to approximately \$1,150 per square meter.

The mall is situated on a total area of 18 dunams. The building will contain 21,000 sq.m. and a further 10,000-sq.m. area is earmarked for infrastructure work, such as access roads and parking lots on each floor.

Danto Shaked, a company owned by Shaked Netanel, recently purchased a villa on a cliff in Tiberias for \$950,000.

The villa, which is situated on a 2.3-dunam plot, was purchased from an Australian businessman.

Clal Pharma will open its 13th branch next week. The 500-sq.m. branch will open in Ra'anana's industrial zone.

Golf Fashion Chain Stores and Kitan have opened new branches in the Hotot shopping mall in Ashdod. Golf's 27th shop will be situated on 130 sq.m., while Kitan's 31st branch will cover 250 sq.m.

Mashab reported the sale of 125 of

132 housing units available for sale in the Miskanot Netanya development, east of the city. The company started marketing the apartments in April.

The development consists of a total of 1,100 housing units, including dual family six-room cottages. The price of a dual family cottage on 100-200 sq.m. starts at \$220,000.

The development also consists of three- to four-floor buildings containing four- to five-room apartments and six-floor buildings with three-room apartments.

The price of a three-room apartment starts at \$93,000, while the price of a four-room apartment begins at \$120,000.

The price of a five-room, 139-sq.m. penthouse on the sixth floor is \$164,000.

Rassidi, a member of the Milomir group, has sold 12 of the 18 housing units on offer at the Tzameret Encampment development in Gan Yavne.

The price of a four-room cottage is about \$168,000. The price of a five-room apartment starts at \$174,000, and a six-room cottage at about \$186,000.

Armon construction company has won the tender to construct the second stage of the Herzliya business park.

The company will receive work orders valued at more than NIS 30m. About \$120m. will be invested in the 30-dunam park.

US economy grows 3.7%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Booming factories drove the economy forward at a brisk 3.7 percent annual rate in the second quarter, the US Commerce Department said over the weekend, but goods piled up on store shelves as consumers cut spending.

Analysts said the sales slowdown may ward off more interest-rate hikes, at least for now, by tempering any inflationary pressures.

It could also mean a weaker second-half expansion, if companies trim production and curtail hiring while they wait for inventories to come down.

"On the surface, the second-quarter report suggests the economy is picking up, but underneath it reveals lots of weakness and going forward it implies slower growth," said economist Allen Sinai of Lehman Bros. in New York.

"The impetus all came from the business sector, which had a huge rise in inventories that appear to be largely unwanted," he said.

Wall Street stocks and bonds soared on the report, since it reduced the chance that the Federal Reserve would notch up interest rates to slow down the economy and temper inflationary pressures.

The Clinton administration, seeking credit for the economy's steady growth with November Congressional elections on the horizon, said business conditions were healthy.

"This inventory accumulation

we've seen in the second quarter is actually a planned phenomenon responding to a belief in the longevity of the expansion," said White House economist Laura Tyson.

Second-quarter growth in gross domestic product was stronger than in the first three months this year, when it expanded at a revised 3.5 percent annual rate.

But it did not meet Wall Street economists' expectations for 4 percent growth and was well under last year's fourth-quarter GDP surge of 6.3 percent. GDP measures the value of all goods and services produced by workers and capital inside US borders.

Four interest-rate rises so far this year have pushed up finance costs for buying cars, homes and other items. The result - consumer spending dropped by 75 percent in the second quarter from the levels of the first three months of the year.

Sinai said it was encouraging that business investment remains strong because it will add to future productive capacity but third-quarter growth likely will ease to between a 2 percent and 2.5 percent.

A report Friday by the University of Michigan, showing consumer confidence fell in July to 89.0 from 91.2 in June, added to the view that spending may continue to be reined in.

Martin Regalia, chief economist for the US Chamber of Commerce, said it was apparent that GDP growth will moderate in the second half.

IBM revamps PC unit, shuts down Ambra division

NEW YORK (Reuters) - International Business Machines Corp. is shutting down its Ambra Computer Corp. mail-order personal computer business as part of a major revamping of the PC unit, a company memo said over the weekend.

IBM's PC Co. subsidiary, which oversees Ambra, told employees it would cut about 1,500 to 2,000 jobs, in what PC Co. head Richard Thoman called an effort to be more competitive.

In an internal memo made available by the unit, the company said it will cease operations of Ambra within 90 days, affecting all 80 workers at Ambra's Raleigh, NC, manufacturing facility.

The division was spawned in August 1992 to sell low-cost "clone" PCs under its own brand. But fierce price wars among major computer companies have narrowed the gap between top-tier PCs, including IBM's, and PC "clones," making low-cost machines less attractive.

Analysts have said Ambra's PCs would become redundant as IBM prepares to bring new models to the market this fall.

"The rationale behind these actions is simple and powerful - structure our business to focus on the core IBM brand and improve our responsiveness to customers," Thoman told employees in the memo.

Worries outweigh strong US automakers' profits

DETROIT (Reuters) - America's Big Three automakers piled up a record \$4.59 billion in second-quarter profits and promised future improvements, but Wall Street has greeted the results with a shrug.

Analysts say investors are worried that a midyear sales slowdown and higher interest rates mean that the boom times are over for the industry.

They have been taking their fears on the stock prices of General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., which have languished well below their 52-week highs.

"The bear position is that 'This is as good as it's going to get,'" said Prudential Securities analyst Philip Frickie. "What's become the issue is

the longevity of the cycle. Is 1995 going to be up or down?"

The profits were the first new quarterly record for Detroit's Big Three since they earned a collective \$3.49b. in the second quarter of 1988.

But analysts said the stocks will not likely gain much more until it becomes clear the Federal Reserve will not boost interest rates again and inflation remains stable.

So in the midst of record profits, Wall Street has lost its faith - at least for the moment - that Detroit can continue riding high on strong consumer demand.

July car sales, due to be released Wednesday, are not likely to restore that confidence, said JP Morgan analyst David Bradley. Any sales in-

crease over July 1993 will likely be minimal for the period due to a large number of auto plants being shut down this month for model changes and new vehicle launches.

"The market wants to see month-over-month acceleration in car sales," Bradley said. "July's probably going to be weak, and that's probably not going to help."

But the industry will be making more cars as the year draws to a close, allowing the automakers to keep up with demand into the new year.

The lack of availability of certain popular models, especially sport/utility vehicles and other light trucks, has been one of the reasons why US light vehicle sales slowed to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 14.67

million units in June from 15.86 million in March.

"In my opinion, all automobile stocks will do better in the winter," said Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. analyst Ronald Glantz.

Glantz said he believes the industry should easily be able to sustain a 16-million-unit sales rate in 1995, with factories running closer to capacity. Although the most bearish economic forecasters expect declining sales, most Wall Street analysts believe the boom in the industry will not peak until 1996 or 1997.

Ford vice president and treasurer David MacCannan says recent interest rates gains will slow the economy's growth to a more sustainable level - a plus for the auto industry in the long run.

China halts shares issues

BEIJING (Reuters) - Desperate to stop a freefall on the Shanghai bourse, China's stock agency halted all share issues this year but also began a "good news" drive to keep foreigners from taking their money and running.

China Securities Regulatory Commission Chairman Liu Hongyi issued the go-slow edict late on Friday, the official People's Daily and other major Chinese-language papers reported yesterday in page-one stories.

The decree suspends all share issues scheduled for 1994 as well as those already delayed from 1993, so as not to further undermine the share prices on China's embattled stock markets.

The suspension, applying to both experimental markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen, even casts doubt on 1995 listings.

"The scheduling of new share issues and listings next year must also

be set in line with market conditions," People's Daily said.

The decree aims to ease the anger of investors in Shanghai, where the index of Chinese-held Class-A shares has fallen by five percent and sometimes even 10 percent in recent weeks.

The index dived another 2.19 percent on Friday to a record low close of 328.84 points, only slightly better than the all-time intra-day low of 321.23 set in the morning.

It has crashed a staggering 80 percent since peaking at 1,640.71 points on February 16, 1993.

Yet in a jekyll-and-hyde twist reflecting fears of a worse market nightmare, the China Daily, published by the People's Daily in English and aimed chiefly at foreigners, contained no mention of the suspension of new shares.

Instead, it depicted Liu as warring

bullish about prospects for the share market experiments he oversees.

Indexes up on high turnover

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBRÖSO



INVESTORS bought massively and turnover passed the NIS 200 million mark as the bulls returned to the market yesterday.

The Two-Sided Index rose 3.2 percent, the Maof 3.3 percent and the Karam by 3.6 percent.

Total turnover was NIS 214m. The clearest indication of the strength of the bullish feeling was that only 57 securities declined in price on the market floor (out of 1,219). On the Two-Sided, there were only three declines.

This was the day after the day of the options. Everyone was expecting the fight between the Putists and the Callists around the 180 mark on Thursday, but it did not take place. The sharp decline in Teva, itself the result of another tumble in New York and a fairly reasonable reaction to developments, kept the index below 180.

Yesterday was a different ball game. The coming striking date of Maof Options is the last Thursday of September and much water will flow under the Yarkon until then.

The demand which had not shown itself during the last days of the July options apparently reached the market all at once.

The market was also reacting, with a certain lag, to the positive news from Washington. Although the economic significance of the Rabin-Hussein meeting was limited, investors nevertheless saw it as a positive step and acted accordingly.

The visit made them forget the high inflation rate and the rise in the

interest rate. It seems that in the absence of a clear leadership in the fight against inflation, the public is ignoring it.

The Treasury is talking about tax cuts, or at least expenditure cuts, which gives the impression that the government is in control.

This too adds to the positive atmosphere.

Several analysts were quick to point out that there was no real reason to go on a buying binge. The fundamentals have not changed substantially. Their position may be summarized as follows - optimism maybe, enthusiasm certainly not.

As always, the massive rises on a very broad front are not necessarily considered good news by the more sober investors, who would like to see a more orderly market. This is not to be found in the Tel Aviv Stock Market of the summer of '94.

What reinforces that impression is the fact that the Two-Sided market is dancing to the tune of two different papers. The Two-Sided market was marked by sharp rises among the speculative issues, while the rest moves slightly.

The Maof securities, on the other hand, rose as soldiers in a parade, in a straight line.

Among the more speculative issues - Formula was up 5% and Meir Ezra, Poseidon, T-Bone Vail Evergreen and Isramco 10% higher.

On the other hand, Israel Chemicals rose 3.8%, FIBI went up 3.5%, Bezek climbed 3% and Discount Investment rose 4%.

Nigerian strike keeps oil prices high

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

OIL prices last week were supported by the continuing strike in Nigeria. Nymex crude ended sharply higher in another volatile session, marked by growing worries that Nigeria's oil workers' strike will deepen production cuts.

The active September contract gained 87 cents from the beginning of the week to reach a high of \$20.30 for the week, with the underlying bullish character of the market becoming more apparent with each price dip.

"The fact they keep Abiola in custody and the recent Shell story were both big positives for the market," a Texas trader said.

Analysts said the strike was not nearer to being resolved, and the longer it goes on, the greater the possibility for production problems on a much larger scale.

Shell, the largest and most dominant foreign oil producer in Nigeria, put out a press release stating that the situation there appears to be deteriorating.

Shell said it expects cuts greater than one-third of the output of about 950,000 barrels per day, which would lead to delays in its export quota.

Prices for unrefined gasoline rose every session last week, closing 0.291 cents higher at 587.1 per gallon.

This rise was attributed to a large fire, which led to the closure of Texas's oil refinery in Wales and the continuing depreciation of warehouse stocks in the US.

In another wild session, coffee prices ended the week lower at 202.75 cents per pound after surging ahead in mid-week upon the release of the Brazilian government's official estimate of the recent frost damage to next season's crop.

The figures indicated a 1995-96 crop of 15.7 million 60-kilo bags. This was about 11 million bags down on the 26.5 million bags tentatively forecast before frost struck on June 27 and July 11, triggering one of the biggest rises ever in world market prices.

Traders said the market initially rose sharply on Wednesday based on the fact that the official figure pointed to slightly greater losses than some analysts had expected, before falling Thursday on profit-taking amid a lack of fresh fundamental information and milder weather ahead for Brazil's coffee regions.

Technically, the active September contract touching 200.00 cents a pound is seen as a major support level, before bouncing back up on buying by bargain-hunting speculators.

Courtesy Allen Schwartz, Commodity Trading Ltd.

TEL AVIV STOCKS									
Multi-sided trading					Two-sided trading				
Commercial	Price	Change	Volume	Shares	Afternoon	Price	Change	Volume	Shares
Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Discount	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Discount	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Discount	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Discount	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Discount	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Discount	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Hapoalim	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100
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Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Leumi	10.5	0.1	100	100
Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100	Bank Mizrahi	10.5	0.1	100	100
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Hapoel nixes Revivo move

ORI LEWIS

YESTERDAY morning, Hapoel Tel Aviv's Haim Revivo was ready to become Israel's most expensive soccer player ever.

By yesterday afternoon, the deal, worth between \$700,000-900,000, in which Revivo was due to go to Maccabi Haifa, had been nixed by Hapoel board chairman Yoram Oberkowitz.

Hapoel Tel Aviv club chairman Moshe Harel and team manager Moshe Sima decided to proceed with Revivo's sale after the player had made clear his wishes to leave the club. They realized that if they did not take the opportunity, the midfielder would have gone for a lower price to a European club.

But Oberkowitz, who is head of the national Hapoel organization, and managing director Ya'akov Avimor refused to authorize the sale, claiming they had not been consulted.

"When they needed to buy Revivo, Hapoel Tel Aviv didn't think twice about calling us to help pay for the transfer from Bnei Yehuda," Avimor said yesterday. "But when they see the opportunity to make the sale for an easy profit, they do it behind our backs a long way from these shores," he continued.

Both Maccabi Haifa and Hapoel Tel Aviv are at training camps in the Netherlands when the deal was being worked out.

Maccabi Haifa officials have said they will turn to the IFA's court to force Oberkowitz and Avimor to sign. Even if the deal is completed over the next few days, Revivo will not be eligible to play in Maccabi Haifa's first-leg European Cup match against CSKA Sofia on August 10. The Haifaites sent UEFA their list of players for the match yesterday.

Berger wins wreck-marred German GP

HOCKENHEIM (Reuters) - Austrian Gerhard Berger won a dramatic and explosive German Grand Prix yesterday and delivered Ferrari's first victory since 1990.

Berger triumphed comfortably by more than 54 seconds ahead of Frenchman Olivier Panis in a 1.6-liter race at the end of a race marred by a crash and a fire which ended with Dutchman Jos Verstappen and three Benetton mechanics being flown to hospital with burns.

This was not the only incident to overshadow the race as virtually half of the 26-car field were delayed on the first lap alone.

Two major accidents, one on the grid and one on the first corner, reduced the field from 26 to 13 by the end of lap one, although both Williams cars returned by the end of lap three.

Berger's win was made easy when the championship-leading German driver Michael Schumacher was forced to retire after crashing him in second place for 20 laps.

He was followed home by the two Ligiers - the team recently purchased by Benetton - driven by Frenchman Olivier Panis and Eric Bernard.

Yankees beat Tribe 10 straight

NEW YORK (AP) - The New York Yankees beat the Cleveland Indians for the 10th consecutive time, winning 6-5 Saturday as Wade Boggs singled home Mike Gallego with the go-ahead run in the sixth inning.

Albert Belle hit his 35th homer and ninth in 12 games for the Indians, who are 0-8 against the Yankees this season.

With the score tied 4-4, Gallego and Pat Kelly singled with one out off Larry Casian (1-5). Boggs singled with two outs off Derek Lilliquist and Paul O'Neill hit an RBI double, ending a career-high 0-for-22 slide.

Joe Ausanio (2-0) allowed one hit in 12-3 innings. Carlos Baerga's 15th homer in the eighth. Steve Howe got two outs for his 14th save.

Yankees 6, Indians 5.

Phillies 5, Braves 2.

Lenny Dykstra hit a two-run triple to highlight a four-run rally in the top of the ninth inning.

The Phillies battered reliever Greg Maddux (5-3) for four straight hits in the ninth to send the Braves to their eighth loss in 13 games. Maddux, who started the ninth protecting a 2-1 lead, has blown nine saves in 29 chances.

Headfirst Slomcum (5-1) pitched one scoreless inning of relief and Doug Jones earned his 27th save in 29 opportunities by getting the final three outs.

In the sixth, Kim Batisse beat out an infield single, and Mike Lieberthal doubled. Pinch-hitter Mickey Morandini blooped a single to right, scoring Batisse with the tying run.

Dykstra followed with a liner to right that bounced over David Justice's head for a triple. Kevin Stocker followed with a sacrifice fly off Mark Wohlers.

Gianfranco 6, Rockies 4.

Mark Portugal pitched eight effective innings and hit a two-run double, and Darryl Strawberry homered as host San Francisco crept a little closer to the top in the NL West.

The win was the Giants' 16th in their last 20 games. San Francisco, which entered the game trailing Los Angeles by one game in the NL West, were 9-5 games behind the Dodgers on July 7.

Portugal (10-7), who has hit safely in 13 of his 20 starts this season, capped a three-run rally in the fourth inning with his double. Rod Beck pitched the ninth for his 25th save in as many tries.

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Boycott: 'Everyone did it'

Tufnell recalled for 2nd South African Test

LONDON (AP) - England cricket legend Geoff Boycott has reopened the ball-tampering row by revealing in a TV program later this week that many of his teammates cheated.

"I have to put my hand on my heart and admit I have seen players in teams I've played on tampering with the ball," he says in Channel Four's "Devil's Advocate" show to be shown on Wednesday, which was previewed in the Sunday Mirror.

"I have seen it done by a lot of players who believed it was an acceptable practice."

"It was wrong. They all knew it was wrong because it was done secretly."

Boycott is quoted as saying that he saw fast bowlers and spinners lift the seam of the ball and apply lip salve and sun cream to its surface.

"It is a very emotive subject, so don't ask me to name names," he said.

Ball-tampering allegations have caused the hottest controversy of the cricket season. Last Saturday, England captain Mike Atherton was captured by TV cameras in an action which seemed to be rubbing dirt on the ball.

He was fined £2,000 but no further action was taken.

In other developments yesterday, controversial spin bowler Phil Tufnell won a shock recall to England's squad for the second test against South Africa which starts on Thursday at Headingley.

Another big surprise was the inclusion of uncapped Joey Benjamin, the 33-year-old West Indian born pace bowler, in the squad of 13.

Tufnell's career looked in jeopardy three months ago when the Middlesex left-arm spinner became embroiled in domestic problems which resulted in him being fined for as-



SPILLING THE BEANS - Former cricket great Geoff Boycott says that ball tampering was widespread in his day.

saunting his former fiancée. He was also fined for two driving offenses.

Also making a return to test cricket is Surrey batsman Graham Thorpe, ignored since impressing in the Caribbean.

Benjamin, the former Warwickshire paceman, has blossomed since joining Surrey in 1992 following

Histadrut to mortgage buildings to pay wages

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE new Histadrut leadership yesterday decided to mortgage some of its properties in order to pay July wages to the Histadrut's workers. It also announced plans to fire hundreds of temporary and new workers and put hundreds of others on early retirement, as part of the cutbacks to cope with its deficit.

Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Ramon said yesterday that for the past eight years the Histadrut has been transferring only some 67% of the *mas ahid* (the tax collected from Kupat Holim members) to Kupat Holim, instead of 75% as the former leadership claimed.

The new Histadrut leaders also discovered a deficit much higher than expected. The organization's debt reaches some NIS 850 million, which could bring the Histadrut to the verge of bankruptcy, they said at the first meeting of the executive (formerly the executive bureau) and parliament (formerly the executive committee).

Those who will pay the price for the Histadrut deficit will be the hundreds of temporary workers, new workers and pensioners, according to the new leaders' plans. Another 500 workers of the fee collection department will be out of a job as soon as the national Health Insurance Law comes into effect.

Although the rest of the workers' wages will be paid today, following the mortgaging of three labor council buildings, several outside workers hired by the Histadrut for the election campaign have not been paid since May, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Histadrut Treasurer Haim Oron said the Histadrut's commitments for 1994 far exceed its financial resources by some NIS 700 - 900 million, which is tantamount to the Histadrut's entire annual budget.

He said that part of the deficit was caused by the Histadrut's commitment to transfer NIS 400 million to Kupat Holim, a sum it could not afford to produce. Another part consists of loans for which the Histadrut did not specify financial resources to cover.

Oron said the new leadership would have "to make drastic cutbacks because it is impossible to maintain this system in its present scope, even without taking into consideration the reorganization in structure that we plan."

Kessar orders probe of helicopter crash

AMIR ROZENBLUT

TRANSPORT Minister Yisrael Kessar has instructed the Civil Aviation Authority to investigate the cause of the Bell helicopter crash yesterday near Arad. The pilot and a passenger in the craft suffered only slight injuries.

The Bell-47 helicopter that crashed was a private helicopter owned by the Chimur company, one of the country's main private helicopter carriers.

It was commissioned by the Sasmika corporation for oil searches in the Arad area. At about 3:45 p.m. the pilot lost control of the craft, which lost altitude and crashed about 20 kilometers south of Arad.

The pilot, Nir Reuveni, 33, and

Yihia Ashak, 41, a Sasmika employee, sustained slight injuries and were brought by helicopter to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba.

The crash was the third in the past year in the Negev involving an aircraft belonging to Chimur. In November, five people, including two visiting Chinese officials, were killed when a Bell Air 206 helicopter, operated by the company, crashed on its way to Massada.

"It is not exactly clear what happened to the helicopter, but the fact is that it broke into bits the size of Lego blocks. It was good luck that the pilot and passenger were only lightly injured," said Arad police commander Haim Ayal.



Police arrest an Arab protester outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday.

(Brian Hecker)

Arab council heads in violent demo in Jerusalem; decide to intensify protest

DAVID RUDGE

ARAB local council heads last night decided to intensify their protest action to press the government for urgent financial aid, following a stormy demonstration outside the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem.

The council leaders, who have been on strike for the past two weeks, said they intended to send a delegation to UN offices in Geneva to protest against what they described as the government's discrimination towards the country's 800,000-strong Arab minority.

They also decided at an emergency meeting in Jerusalem last night to send documents outlining the alleged discrimination and the financial problems of the Arab councils to all foreign embassies in Israel.

The council leaders also decided in principle to call a general strike of the entire Arab community. The

timing of the proposed strike is decided at a meeting of the Arab council heads next Sunday at the protest tent they have pitched opposite the Prime Minister's Office.

Hussein Sulaiman, spokesman for the forum of Arab Council Heads, said they also planned to stage a motorcade demonstration outside government offices in Jerusalem on the same day.

"We had meetings with the ministers of housing and finance but we did not hear anything new that will solve our financial problems so we decided to continue the strike and intensify the action," said Sulaiman, who is head of Mashhad local council, near Nazareth.

Earlier yesterday, seven demonstrators, including Umm el-Fahm mayor Sheikh Raed Salah, who is also leader of the fundamentalist

Islamic Movement, were arrested after clashes with police in the demonstrations opposite the Prime Minister's Office.

The clashes broke out when the hundreds of demonstrators at the scene, calling for "equal rights and equal budgets," tried to force their way through a police barricade towards the offices on the opposite side of the road.

The council heads planned the demonstration to coincide with the weekly cabinet meeting being held at the Prime Minister's Office.

Dozens of police and Border Police were called in to keep back the demonstrators.

Organizers of the demonstration said that those detained by the police were released later in the evening.

The council heads have accused

the government of failing to fulfill its promises to consolidate deficits for all 53 Arab local authorities totaling NIS 200 million.

They are also demanding additional funding for regular budgets of NIS 150 million spread over two years and a significant increase in development budgets.

The council leaders said none of the councils had been able to pay the June salaries of their municipal workers and at least 15 had not paid workers' wages for over three months, because of the crippling debts.

Interior Ministry Director-General Amram Kalagy, who met representatives of the striking council heads yesterday, said that all the agreements reached with them and the Union of Local Authorities were being honored in full.

Bill Hutman contributed to this report

Dispute in Likud leadership over Katsav call to accept peace accords

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

A CONTROVERSY has erupted in the Likud leadership over the party's policy concerning the support of the peace process.

Officially, the party is opposed to the Oslo agreement with the PLO. But Likud Knesset faction chairman Moshe Katsav said yesterday that the agreement should be accepted as a fait accompli.

In response, Likud Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu issued a statement, in which he said that while the Likud is a pluralistic movement which permits the expression of different views, its binding positions are determined in the party's institutions. The party is opposed to the agreement with the PLO, saying it paves the way for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Netanyahu reiterated his call to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to talk to the opposition before extending the autonomy to Judea and Samaria. He had made a similar appeal to the premier in a meeting with him Friday.

Such communication would help achieve a broad national consensus, and would prevent the government from succumbing to dangers inherent in the next stages of the process, he said.

Earlier yesterday, Katsav called for recognizing the Oslo agreements and stated that the Likud would consider joining a national unity government, if Rabin makes it clear that no Palestinian state would ever be established in the territories.

"What has been done, has been done," Katsav said on a radio interview. "We must accept the renunciation of the Gaza

Strip and the Likud must announce today, that if it returns to power it will honor the international commitments of this government, subject to two conditions: That on no account and under no circumstances should a Palestinian state be founded, and that the agreement be mutually honored."

Former Likud leader MK Yitzhak Shamir yesterday blasted Katsav and dismissed his position, noting that "there are no such positions in the Likud."

Shamir said: "The Likud's stand is clear: It does not recognize, has not recognized and will never recognize the Oslo agreements. They were a grave error, if not worse, from the point of view of Israel's national interest. If Katsav wants to change the Likud's official position, he should not announce it on the radio or in the press, but go to the party's institutions and ask them to change the party's known and accepted stands."

Shamir said that he had checked and nobody in the Likud supported Katsav's position.

He said the situation today contradicts Rabin's promises before the elections, and that the public's reaction to the latest developments should be determined by holding early elections.

Kach camp organizers go into hiding

BILL HUTMAN

THREE Kach activists who organized the paramilitary camp in Kiryat Arba last week have been summoned for questioning today by police.

But group spokesman Itamar Ben-Gvir, one of those summoned yesterday, said it was unlikely the three would show up.

"We aren't going to cooperate with the police," he said.

The three Kach members summoned, Ben-Gvir, Natan Levy, and a third person whose name the group refused to divulge, have gone into hiding.

None were at their homes yesterday when police issued the summonses. Ben-Gvir spoke to *The Jerusalem Post* from a public telephone he said was "somewhere in the north."

Ben-Gvir said the "former Kach members," the term they use in attempt to get around the government's ban of the group, would open a second session of the camp later this week.

This time, however, the camp would probably be conducted in a secret location, he said.

At last week's camp, nine youth aged 12 to 18 were given military training and were drilled in Kach ideology for three days.

Barak testifies in Tze'elim-2 trial

ALON PERKAS and EVELYN SORDON

CHIEF of General Staff Lt. Gen. Ehud Barak testified yesterday in the Tze'elim-2 trial in Tel Aviv Military Court.

Barak received a list of the questions he would be asked in advance, after the High Court of Justice ruled yesterday that this was permissible.

Former Mossad chief Yitzhak Hafi, who is observing the trial on behalf of the bereaved families, had asked the court over the weekend to rule on this issue, since it is not common procedure for a witness to receive the list of questions in advance. Hafi took this step at the families' request.

Justices Eliahu Mazza, Yitzhak Zamir and Ya'akov Korman responded that they saw "no reason for the [High] Court to interfere in the military court's decision." However, they did not give any reasons for their decision.

Barak, who was present at the 1992 exercise when a missile was erroneously fired, killing five soldiers, answered questions on the exercise itself, on training procedures and doctrine in the Sayeret Matkal unit. Barak is a former commander of the unit.

The three military judges will complete the hearings in two weeks, and are expected to finish one month. Two officers, a major and a captain, are on trial for negligence and recklessness.

Two policemen charged with beating prisoner

BILL HUTMAN

TWO border policemen have been criminally charged and suspended from service for beating up a Palestinian prisoner in a Bethlehem lock-up.

The Justice Ministry spokeswoman announced yesterday that the Jerusalem District Attorney's Office also requested that the policemen be kept in detention pending completion of hearings.

Last Sunday, the two off-duty policemen, visiting other policemen in the lock-up, entered the Palestinian's cell and allegedly seriously beat him.

The case was examined by the Police Investigations Division of the Justice Ministry, which at the completion of its probe recommended the two be charged, the spokeswoman said.

The border policemen, who are in their regular army service, were suspended last week from service by Border Police commander Yitzhak Abutbul, according to the Border Police spokeswoman.

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